

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol 1 No 27

8 February 1978

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# DAILY REPORT

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**COMPLETED**  
**ORIGINAL**

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN HORN OF AFRICA

OW061602Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a commentary denouncing the Soviet Union for its interference in the Horn of Africa, entitled "Old Sleight of Hand No Longer Works". The commentary follows:

The situation in the Horn of Africa is getting increasingly serious with the flames of war spreading as a result of the Soviet interference. African countries are deeply concerned about this and strongly resent the Soviet expansion there, which is also condemned by the public of the whole world.

It is reported that since last April, the Soviet Union has shipped to the Horn of Africa 1 billion U.S. dollars' worth of military equipment including new types of fighter planes, tanks and missiles. It has also sent in over 1,000 military personnel and 2,000 mercenary troops. Late last November, it began a shuttle airlift of arms and men to the Horn of Africa with over 200 aircraft. A large number of Soviet ships were also mobilized for the job. The ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL points out in an editorial: "There is no doubt that the massive airlift of weapons from Russia is bound to end up in a destructive war in the Horn of Africa."

The Soviet press, however, is accusing others of expanding the Horn conflict. In an article, "Who Is Adding Fuel to the Fire", the Soviet NEW TIMES alleges that "those who are adding fuel to the fire of the conflict should bear the full responsibility for the consequences of their actions which may lead to increased tension in Africa and the whole world." This is a typical trick of a thief crying "stop thief". As is known to all, Soviet social-imperialism itself is the arch-criminal that is cashing in on the conflict in the Horn of Africa, pouring in large quantities of arms, inciting hatred, aggravating the events and adding fuel to the fire so as to expand its influence there.

Adding fuel to the fire in the Horn of Africa is Moscow's well-plotted aggression and an important part of its over-all strategy of contending for world hegemony. The Horn of Africa is a watergate of the sea lane from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, an inevitable pass on the way from the Atlantic down through the Suez Canal to the Indian and the Pacific oceans. General Herman Zeineer Gundersen, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, noted that the Soviet Union would gain strategic advantage over the West if it re-established military bases in the Horn of Africa; and, if a crisis happens, there would be devastating effects on the oil supply routes to the NATO allies. An Egyptian paper comments that the Soviet move in the Horn of Africa aims to "control the southern gateway to the Red Sea, to pressurize Egypt and the Sudan and threaten the oil-producing Gulf states and gain new bases "in order to achieve its tactical and strategic purposes."

Soviet propaganda in regard to the situation in the Horn of Africa is conducted to attain two purposes: Firstly, divert public attention by hiding behind a smokescreen its scheme to achieve its hegemonist objectives through the provoking of disputes in the Horn of Africa; secondly, create public opinion to prepare for its large-scale intervention there.

As an old Chinese saying goes: "Learn the new by reviewing the old." From the history of Soviet aggression and expansion on the African Continent in the past 2 or 3 years, one can see that what the Soviet Union is doing in the Horn of Africa today and its hypocritical propaganda are almost the same as its performance in Zaire last year and in Angola in 1976. Despite the stark fact that the Soviet Union instigated the mercenaries' invasion of Zaire, a sovereign state in Africa, the Soviet press clamoured that any outside interference in Zaire "is intolerable", and accused other countries of "trying to internationalize the conflict." Again, despite the stark fact that the Soviet Union crossed oceans to reduce the newly independent Angola to a war-torn state through naked armed intervention, the Soviet PRAVDA hypocritically called for "an end to foreign armed intervention." Now, it is also a stark fact that the Soviet Union is adding fuel to the fire in the Horn of Africa, but the Soviet NEW TIMES holds others "full responsible" for "further expanding and internationalizing" the conflict.

The overplayed sleight of hand can no longer be held by Moscow. The world public has seen through the Soviet propaganda stunts and exposed its expansionist ambition. The Soviet Union will inevitably be punished for its aggression and expansion in the Horn of Africa.

#### JAPAN-U.S. CONSULTATIONS EASE ECONOMIC STRAIN

OW071246Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 7 (HSINHUA)--Japan-U.S. economic relations strained by an intense trade war have relaxed recently through repeated consultations between the two countries.

Speaking at a meeting of the Japan Society in New York on February 2, Mike Mansfield, U.S. ambassador to Japan, expressed satisfaction with the result of the trade negotiations held in Tokyo recently by the two countries.

One of the major causes of the Japan-U.S. trade dispute which dragged on for five months is Japan's huge surplus in her trade with the United States. According to an announcement of the U.S. Commerce Department on January 330, the U.S. trade deficit against Japan in 1977 totaled over 8,100 million U.S. dollars, well above the 5,360 million red-ink figure registered in 1976. The trade imbalance is very serious if viewed in the light of Japan's machinery and steel exports to the U.S. in 1976. Japan's exports of automobile, steel, television, radio sets and small sized computers to the United States are over six times that of 1975. During the year, Japan sold to the United States 2,960,000 colour television sets, 40 per cent of the U.S. domestic consumption; 1,370,000 automobiles, 15.5 per cent of the sale on U.S. domestic markets; and 7,790,000 tons of steel products, 20 per cent of U.S. domestic needs. Despite the U.S. restrictions on imports from Japan last year, the situation failed to turn for the better and U.S. trade deficit was 50 per cent higher than in 1976.

Seizing on Japan's weaknesses, her reliance on the U.S. market and her foreign trade settlements in U.S. dollars, the United States imposed restrictions on imports from Japan and forced the Japanese yen to rise in value through foreign exchange market manipulation so as to weaken the competitiveness of Japanese exports.

To relax their tense economic relations, Japan and the United States have conducted a series of consultations since last September. Japan sent External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba to the United States last December with an eight-point proposal, but the two sides failed to reach any agreement.

Negotiations were held in Tokyo again last January between the U.S. President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations Robert S. Strauss and Nobuhiko Ushiba. Japan made important concessions and agreed to restrict exports to the United States and increase her imports so as to reduce her current account surplus by 1978. Meeting Strauss after agreement was reached in the negotiations, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda expressed his intention to visit the United States this spring and have a summit meeting with U.S. President Carter on Japan-U.S. economic relations, stability in Asia, economic cooperation of Japan, the United States and the European communities, especially on strengthening the relations between the two countries.

The relaxation of economic tension between Japan and the United States conforms to their common need. The Japanese Government and monopoly capital do not want to see a deterioration of Japan-U.S. political relations as a result of the trade dispute. Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda said in his recent administrative policy speech: "Above all, Japan's relations with the United States transcend relations with any other countries. Development and maintenance of friendly and cooperative relations with the United States on the basis of the bilateral security treaty constitutes the cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy." U.S. President Carter also stressed the importance of the alliance with Japan in his "State of the Union Message" this year. Carter said: "We have shown in our dealings with Japan that close allies can find resolutions to shared problems."

In keeping with the temporary settlement of the trade dispute, Japanese and U.S. officials held a working level meeting on military and security problems in Honolulu on January 16 and 17. KYODO reported that the two sides exchanged views on the present military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union in Asia and the future outlook of Japan-U.S. defence cooperation in the event of emergency. It was also reported that the director-general of the Japanese Defence Agency is planning to visit the United States this year.

Though Japan and the United States reached a temporary settlement in their trade dispute, their economic problems have not been solved totally and genuinely. Strauss said in Washington on February 1 that it will take the United States eight years to reach parity in trade with Japan. According to Japanese newspapers, while welcoming the settlement of the Japan-U.S. trade dispute for the time being, Japanese businessmen held that the ignitors of Japan-U.S. economic disputes have not been totally eliminated and a trade war may break out in the future.

#### UNITED STATES

##### U.S. COAL MINERS CONTINUE GENERAL STRIKE

OWO31725Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The nationwide general strike of 180,000 U.S. coal miners entered the 60th day today and became the longest U.S. coal strike since the founding of the United Mines Workers Union 88 years ago, according to Washington Reports. In 1946, U.S. coal miners with a glorious, militant tradition held a 59-day general strike across the country.

The current strike broke out last December 6 as a strong resistance to the ever more ruthless oppression by the monopolists.



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With the aggravation of the energy crisis, there have been a growing demand for coal in the U.S. since the 1970s. According to the U.S. Government's plan, coal output will double by 1985. This requires not only substantial investment but also a stable production. Therefore, the management has made "labour stability" the major object in their negotiations with the United Mine Workers Union on a new labour contract, vainly trying to deprive the coal miners of their right to strike. As a result, a bitter struggle centred on the right-to-strike issue has been going on between the coal miners and the management since the opening of their negotiations last October. Up to January 29, the negotiations had been broken off five times.

During the strike, the coal miners set up picket lines. Many coal pits in the states of Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Utah were shut down. On January 7, a retired miner standing picket duty was shot and killed by a company security guard in Floyd County, Kentucky. This resulted in the miners' mounting struggle. On the same day, 500 miners with guns, fought a heroic battle against the state police rushed there to suppress them.

It was reported that the strike has shut down nearly 80 per cent of U.S. coal production, thus dealing monopoly capital a heavy blow and also causing anxieties to electric and steel capitalists and the U.S. Government.

The coal miners' strike has won solidarity and support from workers of other trades. Steelworkers at a Baltimore corporation, workers in northern California's East Bay, and municipal employees in Atlanta expressed their support for the strike by various means. Workers in Cincinnati and Detroit provided the strikers with material aid.

#### SOVIET UNION

PRAVDA COMMENTARY SPEAKS WITH 'RARE FRANKNESS' ON MIDDLE EAST

OW050742Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[NCNA Correspondent's commentary: "PRAVDA's Sound and Fury"]

[Text] Peking, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The commentary on Middle East affairs in PRAVDA of January 28 deserves attention because the Kremlin mouthpiece has for once spoken with a frankness quite rare in Soviet propaganda.

"Who in our time," the commentary says, "is not aware of the fact that the Soviet Union's role in the world is determined by its own existence and its might? No one is capable of undermining this role and still less effacing it in this (the Middle East) as in any other area of the world."

"It would be a historical mistake," it declares, "not to recognize the tremendous role played by the Soviet Union in determining their destiny (the destiny of the Arab peoples and states--editor) and in protecting and further consolidating the freedom and independence they have gained in the trying struggle against colonialism and imperialism." Is it permissible for a country by virtue of "its own existence and its might" to aggressively compel others to "recognize" its "protecting" role in the Middle East and even the world at large?



The destiny of a country is determined by its own people. Its freedom and independence are likewise attained and safeguarded by its people through their own efforts and not by others' "protection".

Many small or weak countries had at one time or another been reduced to "protectorates" or "dependencies" of the "mighty" colonial powers. Their painful experience showed what "protection" from a mighty power meant to them. As a matter of fact, it was by fighting long and hard against this "protection" that they have won their freedom.

But the Kremlin overlords now tell the Arab states that they must accept their "protection" and that it would be "a historical mistake" to refuse to do so. They are speaking in the same voice as the old-line imperialists.

Commenting on the PRAVDA commentary, the Cairo paper, AL-AKHBAR wrote on January 29 that this Soviet paper used "terms that remind one of 19th century diplomacy which was based on one definite objective, namely, to divide the world into spheres of influence of the major powers."

Now the question arises: What has prompted the Kremlin to assert its "might", "influence" and "role" in this outrageous manner and why should PRAVDA feel so upset by the prospect of Moscow's influence being undermined or even obliterated, a prospect which made it wave the mailed fist of power politics at the Arab states?

The answer can be readily found. First of all, the Arab countries and people have had enough of their "natural ally". One after another, they rose to fight Moscow's expansionist and subversive activities and its domination, and stoutly upheld their sovereignty and independence. Egypt took the lead and was followed by Sudan and Somalia, and the defiance of other Arab countries has become unmistakable. Moreover, the Kremlin finds itself pitted against peoples of Africa and other parts of the world. Thus, it decides to repress the momentum of the struggle of the Arab and other peoples against Soviet hegemonism, with the threat of its "might" and "influence".

Second, shortly after the release of the joint U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East, Egypt entered into face-to-face negotiations with Israel. This development has angered the Kremlin still more. An ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch of December 22 pointed out that the Egyptian move "leaves the Russians on the sidelines where they have been since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war". The PRAVDA commentary is a clear indication of the Kremlin's bitterness against settlement of the Middle East issue without Soviet meddling.

The Middle East impasse is the outcome of Israel's policy of aggression with the connivance and blessing of the superpowers and their contention for domination in this strategic area. Now, the Kremlin again wants to play its "tremendous role" there, that is, to disrupt the solidarity of the Arab peoples, weaken and undermine the Arab front and aggravate the Middle East situation in order to further its hegemonist ends. This Soviet machination must be frustrated, and the earlier and the more thoroughly it is frustrated, the happier the Arab peoples will be.

Angry outbursts or power politics will get the Kremlin nowhere. PRAVDA's sound and fury as expressed in its commentary serves a good lesson to those who still have doubts about whether the Soviet Union is the most treacherous imperialist power or fail to see the true essence of Moscow's proposition for an "overall settlement" of the Middle East issue.

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NORTH ASIA

VETERAN PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS EXPULSION OF OFFICIAL FROM JSP

OW07065Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Feb 7 KYODO--Veteran Chinese Communist Party leaders have unanimously described a bitter wrangle between the Japan Communist Party and its expelled Vice Chairman Satomi Hakamada as a base argument with no substance. Hakamada was expelled in December for "divisionist antiparty" activities. This view was given by a veteran Chinese party member at a recent reception given by the China-Japan Friendship Association for members of the Japanese press in Peking.

Another veteran Chinese Communist who said he lived near Japanese Communist Sanzo Nosaka in Yen'an, the birthplace of Peking's communist regime, said Nosaka, now chairman of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, was in exile in China in prewar years and returned to Japan soon after the end of World War II.

Hakamada, in his recent criticism of the JCP leadership, voiced suspicion about what he called "unaccountable" activities of Nosaka.

Another aged Chinese Communist who said he was personally acquainted with Nosaka said he also had suspicions about Nosaka's behavior. For instance, Nosaka was paroled from prison simply because of a minor eye ailment, he noted.

When Nosaka was going back home from China, he said revolution would materialize sooner in Japan than in China because there were more proletarians in Japan, another communist recalled. Nosaka was essentially a bourgeois parliamentarian and stressed Lenin's mention of peaceful revolution when he lived in Yen'an, the communist said. But he supported Nosaka's statement that he went to the United States on orders from the Communist International.

In his recent contribution to a Japanese weekly magazine, Hakamada charged that Nosaka was a spy for the United States. The Chinese Communist said it was not strange that Nosaka had been associated with Americans in Yen'an because there were many American observers there at that time.

Japanese correspondents perceived in the views of veteran Chinese Communists deep distrust of the Japanese party, which has been at odds with the Chinese party since 1966.

PEKING MUNICIPAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE FETES JAPANESE VISITORS

OW031815Y Peking NCNA in English 1643 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a reception here this evening in honour of an advisors group for Japan-China friendship from Gumma Prefecture of Japan led by Ichiro Shimizu, governor of the prefecture, and Naotada Murota, speaker of the prefectural assembly, and a visiting group for Japan-China friendship from Gumma Prefecture led by Keizo Ishihara. Present at the reception were Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Chang Yu, leading member of the China International Travel Service.

Wang Hsiao-i and Ichiro Shimizu proposed toasts to the daily advancement of the cause of friendship between the people of China and Japan.

Members of China's Tungfang Song and Dance Ensemble attending the reception presented song and dance items together with the Japanese friends. The reception was alive with the expressions of a joyous atmosphere.

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Consisting of more than 130 people from various circles in Gumma Prefecture, the advisors group and visiting group arrived in Peking on February 1 and 2 respectively after visiting Shanghai and Hangchow. This afternoon, all members of the advisors group and leading members of the visiting group called at the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and were warmly received by Wang Hsiao-i.

#### PLAYWRIGHT ASSUMES CHINA-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION POST

OW040103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking Feb 4 KYODO--Hsia Yen, a well-known playwright who was purged during the Cultural Revolution and whose reinstatement was confirmed recently, has assumed the post of vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. This was revealed Friday night by Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the association. This means that the association now has three vice presidents, including Wang Yun-sheng.

Association sources said that Hsia is scheduled to meet members of a visiting mission of Gumma Prefecture Saturday as vice president of the association for the first time.

Hsia studied in Japan between 1921 and 1927. He became a playwright after returning to China. He became vice minister of the Culture Ministry in September 1959 but was purged in 1966 during the Cultural Revolution. His reinstatement was confirmed, however, when his name appeared in the list of invited guests at the banquet celebrating last October's National Day.

#### TOKYO RALLY PRESSES FOR CONCLUSION OF JAPAN-CHINA TREATY

OW050836Y Peking NCHA in English 0729 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A big rally and demonstration to press for a swift decision by the Japanese Government to conclude at an early date the proposed Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship with the inclusion of a clear-cut anti-hegemony clause in the text was held in the Hibiya Park today. It was sponsored by the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the Liaison Council of National Movement for Japan-China Friendship.

It was announced that some 10,000 people participated in the rally with representatives hailing from Kanagawa, Saitama, Yamanashi, Tochigi and other prefectures.

Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata said at the rally that his party has been working for the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China and the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty despite all the slander and accusations since it sent its first delegation to China in 1957. Former Party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma, he noted, was assassinated by the rightists in this period.

Our aspiration, he said, is to have the friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples last from generation to generation and forever consolidate and develop this friendship so as to establish peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The major reason for the fact that the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has not yet been concluded lies in the Japanese Government, namely, Prime Minister Fukuda has failed to make a decision. Now it is high time to compel the Japanese Government to make up its mind. The time is entirely ripe for concluding the Japan-China treaty. The entire people has voiced the demand for its immediate conclusion. We are resolved to unfold a nationwide campaign to urge the government to conclude it as soon as possible.



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Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, said in his speech that the demand for the early conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty will lay the foundation of everlasting friendship and peace between the peoples of the two countries. This is the aspiration of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese people. He hoped that Prime Minister Fukuda would accept this strong demand of the working class, pluck up his courage and make the decision.

Makoto Ichikawa, chairman of the Liaison Council of the National Movement for Japan-China Friendship, said in his speech that the delay in concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China is due to the neglect of the Japanese Government and submitting to domestic and foreign pressure on the part of Prime Minister Fukuda. We must urge Fukuda to decide to conclude the treaty immediately. An anti-hegemony clause must of course be included in the text of the treaty as an expression of the Japanese people's desire to unite with the people of the Third World countries, Ichikawa said.

Soviet opposition to the proposed treaty is obviously an interference in Japan's affairs and must be firmly rejected, he added. There should not be a retreat of even one step from the Japan-China joint statement in concluding the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

Written statements by Hisao Kuroda, chairman of the Central Headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association, and Kenzo Nakajima, director general of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, were read at the rally. Hisao Kuroda said that the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty with China, firm opposition to hegemonism and opposition to superpower aggression are something concerning the existence and future of the Japanese nation and an important task for which the Japanese nation must struggle in unity. Messages of greetings from the China-Japan Friendship Association and the Komei Party were also read. A resolution unanimously adopted amid stormy applause says that a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause in the text must be immediately concluded in the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement. It strongly demands that Prime Minister Fukuda make a speedy decision on the early conclusion of the treaty.

After the rally, the participants staged a demonstration in front of the Foreign Ministry Office, the Prime Minister's residence and the Diet and along the main streets of Tokyo. They carried placards inscribed with the slogans demanding an early signing of the treaty and shouted: "Oppose hegemonism!", "Conclude the treaty at once in the spirit of the Japan-China joint statement!" and other slogans.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

#### CAMBODIAN LOCAL INDUSTRIES DEVELOP TO SUPPORT NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION

OWO71242Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 7 (HSINHUA)--Local industries are being developed in Kampuchea in support of national construction, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In a phosphate fertilizer plant built in Mongkol Borei in the northwest region after liberation, equipment was installed expediently by the workers making use of the available conditions. It went into operation in June 1977 and has a daily output of 13 to 15 tons of phosphate fertilizer now.

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Workers of brick and tile factories in three districts in the central, northwest and eastern regions worked day and night to turn out bricks and tiles for building houses, schools, hospitals, mess halls and water conservancy projects and produced bowls and other household wares.

Making use of available materials, the smiths and carpenters of Leuk Dek District in the southwest region made or repaired farm tools such as ploughs, plough shares, harrows, sickles and waterwheels for the agricultural cooperatives.

Workers of the saw mills in south Ratanak Kiri have felled trees in a well planned manner to provide lumber for the building industry and handicraft workshops.

#### THAI PRIME MINISTER ATTENDS VISITING ACROBATIC TROUPE SHOW

OW080754Y Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 8 (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan of Thailand and his wife yesterday evening attended a performance of the visiting Kwangtung Junior Acrobatic Troupe of China. They were accompanied by Chinese Ambassador Chai Tse-min and his wife.

Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan warmly applauded the feats of the young acrobats, saying: "The Chinese youngsters are marvelous. The performance is well done." Before the performance started, the prime minister presented a bouquet to Hua Chia, leader of the Chinese troupe.

Watching the performance were also Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom; Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and his wife; President Dawee Chullasapya and Vice-President Prasert Rujirawongse of the Olympic Committee of Thailand; diplomatic envoys and patriotic Overseas Chinese.

Some 10,000 people saw the open-air performance, at which the cleverness of the young acrobats was warmly applauded and cheered. During an interlude, the audience was delighted to hear the Thai folk music "Charming Moonlight" played by the orchestra.

#### SOUTH ASIA

##### LI HSIEN-NIEN TO VISIT BANGLADESH, PHILIPPINES

OW081156Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 8 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, Feb 8 (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party Vice-Chairman and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien will shortly visit Bangladesh and the Philippines, a diplomatic source said today. The source said that the visits would probably take place in March after the scheduled holding of the Fifth National People's Congress. The new trip abroad by a top Chinese leader will follow closely on the recent visit to Burma and Nepal by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Observers said it would have a twofold objective. Firstly, it would return the visits to Peking by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines in June 1975 and by General Ziaur Rahman, the Bangladesh Government head, in January 1977. Secondly, to bolster Chinese ties with the Southeast Asian region where Peking is concerned about the possibility of an increased Soviet presence. Both Bangladesh and the Philippines have maintained a reserved attitude towards the Soviet Union.



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#### IMPORT, EXPORT CORPORATIONS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIA

OW071734Y Peking NCNA in English 1719 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 7 (HSINHUA)--A Chinese delegation of import and export corporations led by Liu Ching with Cheng Chih-chien as deputy leader left here by air today for a visit to India.

Seeing them off at the airport were leading members concerned of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, including Hsi Yeh-sheng, Shih Sheng and Wei Hua-chun. Ranjit Sethi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy here, was also on hand.

#### EUROPE

##### ITALIAN PAPER WARNS OF GROWING SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE

OW042039Y Peking NCNA in English 1520 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Rome, February 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Italian-Soviet trade is impairing the interests of Italy and fueling the war machine of Soviet social-imperialism, says an article carried in the Italian paper FRONTE UNITO recently. The article says: "Our whole economy is paying for the power of Soviet social-imperialism" and "we are on the point that our economic dependence on Moscow is ever more worrisome." Those financial groups hoping to reap profits from trade with the Soviet Union will eventually "pay a painful cost for their myopia," the article notes.

"In fact," the article goes on to say, "the current trade with the Soviet Union is leading to our country's dependence on the Soviet Union in energy." "We have to pay a heavy cost for our export which is being conducted by dint of Italy's credits at a really paltry interest. In addition, the trade settlements between Italy and the Soviet Union are increasingly favourable to the latter." Though some enterprises are reaping temporary benefit from their exports to the Soviet Union, the exports are unfavourable not only to the whole Italian economy but also to those enterprises from a long-term point of view, the article adds.

It stresses: "The new tsars are importing expertise and equipment from the West and then using them to oppose the suppliers." "(Western) trade relations with the Soviet Union directly or indirectly help strengthen the war machine of social-imperialism and will eventually increase the danger of a third world war launched by the Soviet Union." "Cherishing the illusion of reaping huge profits, Italy and the West as a whole maintain catastrophic trade relations with the Soviet Union, thus pushing the Western capitalist circles to a suicidal position", the article says.

##### NORWAY DETAINS, FINES SOVIET FISHING BOAT

OW061606Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, February 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A Soviet fishing boat was detained and fined yesterday by Norwegian authorities, the Norwegian news agency NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA reported. The Boat "Perekat" from Leningrad was escorted by a Norwegian coast patrol ship to the port city of Namsos after it was caught for fishing in the north Norwegian fishing area.

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The boat's total catch, worth 50,000 kroner, was confiscated and its captain was fined 20,000 kroner. The Norwegian NORSK TELEGRAMBYRAA report says: "It was discovered that the Russians were fishing with small-mesh nets." The Soviet boat will not be released before it pays the fine, the report adds.

#### SWISS FEDERAL PRESIDENT RECEIVES AVIATION DELEGATION

OW070818Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, February 6 (HSINHUA)--Swiss Federal President Willi Ritschard received in Bern this afternoon the Chinese Government civil aviation delegation and had a friendly conversation with its members. The delegation was headed by Yen Chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China.

President Ritschard recalled with delight his visit to China to attend the inaugural ceremony for flights between China and Switzerland three years ago when he met with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Friendly relations have always existed between the Swiss and Chinese Governments and people. The development of the aviation relations between the two countries will further promote the friendly relations between the two countries and mutual understanding between the two peoples, he said. Chinese Ambassador Li Yun-chuan was present on the occasion.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Switzerland yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Swiss Federal Government and discussed the starting of regular flights to Switzerland by Chinese civil aviation planes.

#### WORKER-PEASANT PARTY OF TURKEY FOUNDED

OW051827Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ankara, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A new party, the Worker-Peasant Party of Turkey, has been founded in this country, according to press reports here.

At a press conference held on behalf of the founders of the party on January 30, Dogu Perincek announced that the founders on that day had submitted an application of their party's foundation to the Turkish Government. Copies of the party's constitution and programme were distributed to newsmen. After the press conference, the founders of the party laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal, the founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey.

Dogu Perincek has been elected chairman of the party, the Turkish press reported.

The Turkish paper MILLIYET quoted Dogu Perincek as saying at the press conference that his party opposes U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. He declared: "We shall resolutely oppose all capitulationist treaties reached behind the smokescreen of 'friendship and cooperation' with Russia." He also called for Turkey's strengthening of its friendship with Greece and unity with the Third World. He added that the party is opposed to any adventurist and terrorist activities such as bombing and bank robberies, "which have nothing whatsoever to do with revolution."

According to the Turkish paper YENI ULUS, Dogu Perincek also stated that the two super-powers must take their hands off the Cyprus affairs.

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Another Turkish paper CUMHURİYET reported that Dogu Perincek announced: "The ultimate aim of the party is the realization of classless society."

On January 39, both Turkish radio and television reported the foundation of the new party in their evening newscasts.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### GABON'S BONGO CRITICIZES USSR INTERFERENCE IN PRO TRIP

OW041944Y Peking NCNA in English 1811 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Gabon refuses to be a pawn of Russian imperialism, Gabonese President Omar Bongo declared in a press interview on February 1, according to a report from Libreville. He expressed indignation over Moscow's wanton interference in his visit abroad.

He said: "On my way from Bonn to West Berlin, somebody told me: Mr. President, our ambassador to Moscow was called to the (Soviet) Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he was told: 'You know that we have an agreement with West Germany, and the president is going on an official visit to (West) Berlin. We'd like to call your attention to the fact....' My word!"

The president went on to say: "I said openly that I'm not a by-product of the Russians; that Russian imperialism, Russian colonialism, if it wants to lord it over others or treat them as its pawns, it's not President Bongo of Gabon."

"Gabon is an independent and sovereign state. I don't understand why those fellows demanded our attention.... I think the Soviet Union found the wrong address. They didn't call the ambassador of Federal Germany, but my ambassador. I was officially invited, and the programme was fixed by the federal government. Then to what should I pay attention?"

He added: "If I spoke of the Russians, it is because they wanted to insult me when I was paying an official visit as president of the independent and sovereign Gabonese Republic, and they wanted to teach us a lesson...."

On the situation in Africa, the president pointed out: "It is not strange today that things are happening in the Horn of Africa; it is the work of foreigners." He noted: "When they are preoccupied with detente, should they go there to arm others? So I think it is a blunder, for once Africa is united, it will try the demons who divide Africa."

He continued: "Africans must be careful, and remain what they are. It is true that we need assistance from big powers, but we should not mortgage or alienate our independence under the pretext that we need aid. Today, no matter what country wants to alienate Gabon's independence and sovereignty because he gives us aid, I will tell it: I would die of poverty rather than alienate our independence or put Gabon under the boots of anybody."

The imperialists, the neo-colonialists do not hope that there is peace in Africa, President Bongo stressed.



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NCNA Commentary

OW042009Y Peking NCNA in English 1907 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Commentary by NCNA correspondent: "Who Should Pay Attention?"]

[Text] Peking, February 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Gabonese President Omar Bongo in a recent press interview indignantly denounced Moscow's wanton interference in his visit to West Berlin. The president's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin was made at the invitation of and arranged by the West German Government. But the Soviet Foreign Ministry served a warning on the Gabonese ambassador in Moscow that the Soviet Union "has accords with West Germany and the president is going on an official visit to Berlin. We'd like to call your attention to the fact...."

Both Gabon and West Germany are independent and sovereign states. As a guest of the Federal Republic of Germany, how should President Bongo's visit be arranged, one may ask? By the host country, or by Moscow? Any accords between the Soviet Union and West Germany on West Berlin is strictly a matter between them. What grounds has Moscow to justify its fault-finding with a guest of West Germany?

President Bongo has put it well when he said that the Soviet Union "did not call the ambassador of West Germany, but our ambassador. I was officially invited, and the programme was fixed by the federal government. Then to what should I pay attention?"

In truth, the Soviet Union has committed an act of big-power hegemonism, an insult and bullying of a Third World country, a small African state in this case. President Bongo said that the Soviet Union "wanted to insult me...and teach us a lesson".

Who should "pay attention" after all? A fair answer has already been provided by world public opinion. Today, there has been growing criticism in the world of Soviet interference in other countries' internal affairs and there have been repeated warnings against it. The Soviet interference in an official visit of an African head of state is a glaring act of hegemonism. Moscow has made it a habit to bully and wield its baton at others. But President Bongo refused to be cowed. He said: "If Russian colonialism wants to lord it over others or treat them as its pawns, it's not President Bongo or Gabon".

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

GUYANA PRESIDENT, PRC ENVOY VISIT TEXTILE COMPANY

OW031919Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, February 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Arthur Chung today inspected the construction-site of the state-owned Sanata Textile Company in the company of Chinese Ambassador Wang Chan-yuan.

The president inspected with great interest plants and shops, asked in detail about progress of the project, shook hands and talked with Guyanese workers and Chinese technicians working at the construction-site.

Before the inspection, he received responsible members of the Chinese technical team.

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The Sanata Textile Company, situated in the south of Georgetown, is being built with the help of the Chinese Government according to an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the two countries. Its construction began in July 1976.

**MEXICAN OFFICIAL ACCUSES U.S., CUBA OF PLUNDERING SEAS**

OW061300Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--"U.S. ships, and boats flying Cuban flags have been plundering the marine resources of Mexico," declared Mexican Secretary of Navy Ricardo Chazaro Lara at a press interview in Quintana Roo State yesterday. Chazaro Lara made this statement during an inspection tour of the Gulf of Mexico.

Despite the fishing agreements signed by Mexico with the United States and Cuba, he said, these two countries have often violated the agreements. This has thus obliged the Mexican authorities to confiscate catches by fishing vessels of these countries and apply appropriate sanctions. Recently, "about six ships registered in Cuba were captured in the Gulf of Mexico".

"In these circumstances", he said, "the fundamental duty of our navy is to uphold the sovereignty of and respect for our territorial waters." He announced that a five-year plan on effective patrol by the Mexican Navy of the 200-mile exclusive zone will shortly be submitted to President Lopez Portillo.

The Mexican paper EXCELSIOR carried an article yesterday declaring that Cuban fishing vessels had frequently intruded into the Mexican waters and caught fishes there which were finally destined for the Soviet Union in payment of Cuba's enormous debt to that country.

**NCNA CORRECTION TO REPORT ON TENG-BISTA MEETING IN NEPAL**

Peking NCNA supplies the following correction to a report on Teng Hsiao-ping's activities in Nepal subtitled "Meets Prime Minister Bista," published in the 6 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, p A 4:

Last paragraph, lines two and three should read: ...Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Bhatt, Nepalese Ambassador Designate to China Padunath Khanal and current Nepalese Ambassador to China Chhetra Bikram Rana.

**ADDITION TO REPORT ON TENG HSIAO-PING'S RETURN TO PEKING**

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1412 GMT on 6 February carried a report similar to the item subtitled "Returns to Peking," published in the 6 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, p A 16, but adding the following information:

Second paragraph, line seven, reads: ...Sino-Nepalese friendship. Responsible persons of departments concerned Chi Peng-fei, Huang Hua, Li Chiang, Yang Yung, Wu Ching-tung and Wang Hai-jung were also on hand to welcome him at the airport. Also present at the airport...



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CHIANG GANG BESIEGED BY ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW072110Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 5 February 1978--The situation for the Chiang gang, which is encroaching on Taiwan, is becoming more and more difficult with each passing year. Diplomatic frustrations, economic impotence and the people's heightening consciousness worry the Chiang gang. Chiang Ching-kuo, the Kuomintang chieftain and premier of the puppet Executive Yuan, has openly admitted that 1977 was the "most difficult year" since the Chiang gang fled to Taiwan 28 years ago, and that the future will continue to be "full of adversities."

What made the Chiang gang particularly uneasy was that, during last year, an increasing number of influential American personages openly urged the U.S. Government to sever its ties with the Chiang gang, abolish its treaties with Taiwan, withdraw American troops from Taiwan and normalize PRC-U.S. relations. Having lost confidence in the future, many "officials" of the Chiang gang have resorted to various means to transfer their money to foreign countries and are always prepared to "abandon ship." While repeatedly urging people to remain "calm," chieftain Chiang Ching-kuo energetically launched the so-called "one-man one-letter campaign," forced social organizations to contribute money for running big advertisements in U.S. papers, ordered Taiwan's press to carry editorials and articles saying that the Chiang gang is an "important asset," instead of being a burden, to the United States, and begged the U.S. Government not to abandon Taiwan.

According to Taiwan's newspapers, Taiwan's struggling economy "showed obvious signs of being weak" last year. Because of depression and vigorous competition in the world market, Taiwan's foreign trade, which has been the pillar of Taiwan's economy, failed to attain the expected target last year, and the growth rate of Taiwan's industry, which relies principally on processing and export, was lower than that of 1976. The iron and steel, light industry, machinery, timber and other trades also failed to fulfill the relatively low targets set early last year. Output of Taiwan's textile products, which used to be Taiwan's top export commodities, continued to decline last year due to fixed quotas and boycotts by foreign countries. Although some major new enterprises like steel plants and shipyards, which are financed by foreign loans and which the Chiang gang had bragged about for many years, began production last year, they were plagued by all kinds of difficulties because of huge interest payments which amount to some \$10 million each year, serious shortages of funds and lack of purchase orders. What worried the Chiang gang the most was that many of the goods produced by these new enterprises were the same as those of the old enterprises. Therefore, within a very limited market, their vigorous competition not only failed to stimulate Taiwan's economic development, but caused great difficulties to the old enterprises.

To create a false impression of "economic stability," the Chiang gang continued to sacrifice the national interests and once again revised the "regulations on encouraging investments," and resorted to more favorable terms to attract foreign investments in Taiwan. At the same time, the Chiang gang also engaged in massive borrowing from foreign countries. According to incomplete estimates, during the latter half of last year alone, the Chiang gang requested more than \$1 billion in economic loans from foreign banks. The broad masses of people on Taiwan, particularly the young people and intellectuals, have become increasingly concerned about Taiwan's future. According to Overseas Chinese newspapers published in the United States, last year, the campuses of Taiwan's colleges and middle schools were not as quiet as in the past. Many students and teachers held meetings and published journals expressing their political views. Some scholars even put forward specific suggestions on speeding up unification with the motherland. Some professors also wrote articles to denounce the Chiang gang as the national culprit for its anticommunist stand and its obstructing the unification with the motherland. It was also reported that many workers, farmers and intellectuals in Taiwan also carried out resolute struggle against the Chiang gang's exploitation, oppression and political persecution.

HUA, SAIFUDIN, OTHER LEADERS AT SPRING FESTIVAL CELEBRATION

OW072036Y Peking NCNA in English 2025 OMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 7 (HSINHUA)--Our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing joined 10,000 army men and civilians at a fraternity get-together in celebration of the spring festival here this evening.

The soiree, organized in line with the slogans "support the army and give preferential treatment to families of the army men" and "support the government and cherish the people", was attended by commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, working people and representatives of all walks of life in the Chinese capital.

Attending were other party and state leaders Wei Kuo-ching, Ulanfu, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Mu-hua, Saifudin, Teng Ying-chao, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-Jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen and Ku Mu, and Lo Jui-ching, leading member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, and Chiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court.

The get-together, which took place at the Great Hall of the People, was arranged by the PLA General Political Department, the Ministry of Culture, and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The soiree proceeded in an atmosphere of joy and festivity from beginning to end.

The get-together began with the cantata "The East Is Red" by 200 artists from the ground, naval and air forces of the People's Liberation Army. They also sang "Ode to Chairman Hua" and Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's poem "Thoughts on My Eightieth Birthday", which expresses the Chinese Communists' firm conviction in the victory of the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The programme ranged from Peking Opera, dance drama, song and dance to piano, violin and dulcimer solos. The performers included veteran Peking Opera singers known for their virtuosity. There were also early graduates from art institutes and new recruits of the Conservatory of Music between eight and thirteen years of age.

Among the welcome numbers presented were Chairman Mao's poems sung by female vocalists, revolutionary songs popular in Yenan during the war years, folk songs, dances depicting the intensive and lively drilling of the PLA men, arias from the Peking Opera "Sha Chia Pang", which reflects the concerted efforts of Chinese army men and civilians during the war of resistance to Japanese aggression, and the Peking Opera "The Monkey Creates Disturbance in Heaven" adapted from the ancient novel "Pilgrimage to the West", as well as music of other countries.

A team of kindergarten boys and girls presented the dance "Sending Liangshan Pines to Peking," showing the children's concern for the building of the memorial hall for Chairman Mao.

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Present at the soiree were also members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Standing Committee members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, leading members of the various departments of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Party Committee and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

#### Returned Chinese Feted

OW060832Y Peking NCNA in English 0751 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 6, 1978 (HSINHUA)--More than 18,000 returned Overseas Chinese were entertained at a spring festival get-together here yesterday afternoon. The gathering was arranged by the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and its Peking branch.

Comrade Liao Cheng-chih, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, spoke, extending festive greetings to those present and to their relatives and friends abroad, as well as to all Overseas Chinese. He expressed the hope that the returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, will carry on in their patriotic tradition and do their share to build their beloved motherland into a great modern socialist country.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW080539Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 2015 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 February editorial: "The People Throughout the Country Maintain Great Unity and Jubilantly Celebrate the Spring Festival"]

[Text] Peking, 7 February 1978--With the arrival of the spring festival, spring has come to the world. This spring festival has come in the excellent situation in which the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well after smashing the "gang of four" and clearing away the dark clouds in the sky and in which stability and unity exist among the people throughout the country. Buildings are decorated with lanterns and colored hangings, and firecrackers are exploding everywhere in the urban and rural areas of the country. Amid the beating of gongs and drums celebrating the victories, the people of our country are spending this spring festival with ever greater joy.

On the occasion of this universally celebrated festival, we extend our high respect and regards to the workers and staff members vigorously working at the steel-smelting furnaces, at the oilfields, in the coal mines, along the communication lines and at all other production posts on the industrial, communications, financial and trade fronts; to the commune members who are soon to begin a busy season of agricultural production; to the PLA commanders and fighters, public security fighters and militiamen safeguarding our great socialist motherland; to the literary and art workers who give fine artistic performances for the masses during the festival; to the hardworking personnel on the scientific and technological, cultural and educational, and public health fronts; and to the patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages who support and participate in the construction of the socialist motherland.



At the same time, we extend our cordial regards to the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and the Overseas Chinese who have returned to the motherland to visit their relatives in their native places for a family reunion. We express our deep concern for our flesh-and-blood compatriots in Taiwan Province who live in an abyss of suffering.

The spring festival is a traditional festival in our country. After decades of reform, it no longer has a feudalistic character, has acquired a new revolutionary content and has now become a festival of great significance in the life of our people. It symbolizes unity and victory as well as the carrying on of the unfinished tasks and the blazing of the way to the future; it inspires us to win still great victories at the beginning of a new year when spring comes to the world.

The party and the government have always regarded spending the spring festival in a proper manner as a major matter to be grasped in strengthening the unity of the people throughout the country, encouraging the masses to work hard and showing concern for the well-being of the people. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is of one heart with the people throughout the country. On the occasion of the spring festival, Chairman Hua went to the Capital Iron and Steel Company to comfort the workers who persisted in production during the festival and had a cordial talk with them. Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the central organs also attended a spring festival soiree with a view to supporting the army, giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs, supporting the government and cherishing the people. This is a tremendous inspiration and encouragement to the people throughout the country.

In the past few days, army men and civilians, or workers and peasants or people of different nationalities in various localities have got together to carry out various activities of rich content. Some localities have also held discussion meetings of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, tea parties for members of the patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages, soirees for compatriots from Taiwan Province and soirees for the dependents of personnel who have gone abroad to aid foreign countries. All this gives expression to the concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for the masses and portrays the great revolutionary unity of the Chinese people.

The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause. Before his death Chairman Mao stressed on several occasions that it is better to have stability and unity. He regarded the need to unite and not to split as one of the three basic principles of the party. Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, Chairman Hua smashed the "gang of four" and destroyed their bourgeois factional networks, thus eliminating a big bane to China. Now the situation in which there are stability and unity, as expected by Chairman Mao, has occurred. Also occurring is a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, as expected by Chairman Mao.

We are glad to note that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the united front which, led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, includes the patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, compatriots from Taiwan, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese is being further consolidated and expanded.

The great unity of all nationalities in our country is further strengthened. This is an important indication of the initial success achieved in grasping the key link and running the country well as well as an important guarantee for the achievement of marked success in this regard.

Chairman Hua recently issued this call: In the new year, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country should follow the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, fight in unity and, taking the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, intensify the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, push forward the national economy at high speed and strive to fulfill the fighting tasks laid down by the 11th CCP National Congress. After the spring festival, the people in industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education and the army as well as on all other fronts will be facing the arduous yet glorious task of going all out to boost production rapidly. We must resolutely answer Chairman Hua's call and act according to what Chairman Mao taught us--carrying forward the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit as we displayed in the revolutionary war years. We must vigorously criticize the "gang of four's" revisionism and go all out to build socialism. We must mobilize all positive factors and unite with all those who can be united. We must continue to overcome the difficulties caused by the "gang of four's" sabotage and all socialist undertakings with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Dear Comrades, let us toast together to a bright China while jubilantly celebrating the festival!

#### HUA KUO-FENG VISITS CAPITAL IRON, STEEL COMPANY

OW072138Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1916 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 February 1978--Since our country's metallurgical front has won all-round victory in production in January and is striving to crown the first quarter of the year with achievements, today the wise leader Chairman Hua, together with Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing, Comrades Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li and Ni Chih-fu and Minister Tang Ko and Vice Minister Yeh Chih-chiang of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, went to the Capital Iron and Steel Company to visit the iron and steel workers who insist on continuing production during the spring festival and received the advanced producers and workers of the company.

Chairman Hua encouraged the Capital Iron and Steel Company to do an even better job. He said: Iron and steel workers should contribute to the four modernizations. To accomplish the four modernizations of our country in 23 years, the first 8 years are crucial. We must firmly grasp these 8 years and push iron and steel production forward. Chairman Hua also said: It is imperative to take measures to solve the problem of pollution.

Chairman Hua was very concerned about iron and steel production and the iron and steel workers. On several occasions he told the comrades responsible for the metallurgical industry that he was very pleased with the metallurgical industry's production reports and that he must go to visit the iron and steel workers. At 1430 today, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Wang and the other central leading comrades arrived by bus at the Capital Iron and Steel Company and were warmly greeted by the workers and staff members.

At the No 4 blast furnace of the iron smelting plant, Chairman Hua climbed up the furnace platform and shook hands with every one of the workers in front of the furnace.



He then walked into the furnace duty office and asked detailed questions about the blast furnace, about materials used and the sifting and spreading of coke. Furnace Chief Ku Ssu-hsiang answered each question. Then Chairman Hua stepped to the pouring notch to watch iron coming out from the blast furnace. On the converter platform in the steel plant, Chairman Hua talked cordially with workers despite the intense heat of over 1,000 degrees from the furnace. Plant CCP Committee Secretary Pang Chin-pi reported to Chairman Hua that the plant had overfulfilled its production tasks for 9 years running and that they were determined to make new contributions this year. Chairman Hua happily said: You have done well.

In the blooming mill and rolling mill, Chairman Hua walked through workshops in which steel bars rolled like dragons and carefully observed the entire production process. Chairman Hua extended spring festival greetings to the cadres and workers who insist on continuing production during the festival and asked the responsible comrades of the plant party committee to relay his regards to the workers and staff members and their families whom he did not see today.

At a meeting with Chou Kuan-wu, secretary of the CCP Committee of the company, and other responsible comrades and advanced workers, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Wang and the other central leading comrades inquired particularly about the long-range plans of the Capital Iron and Steel Company. Chairman Hua said: You must have a long-range plan and overall arrangements. Otherwise, your operation in the future will become irrational.

Following the meeting, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Wang and the other central leading comrades posed for pictures with the workers. In response to the request of the company's workers and staff members, Chairman Hua wrote inscriptions for the "Capital Iron and Steel Company" and the CAPITAL IRON AND STEEL COMPANY BULLETIN.

The wise leader Chairman Hua's spring festival visit to the Capital Iron and Steel Company tremendously encouraged and inspired the workers and staff. They held discussion meetings in the evening. Many people said with emotion: Chairman Hua came to see us during spring festival. He is of one heart with us workers. Many workers and staff members wrote pledges, expressing their determination to bring about an all-round great leap forward in the iron and steel industry and contribute to the four modernizations. The Capital Iron and Steel Company CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to study measures for implementing Chairman Hua's instructions and expressed their determination to translate Chairman Hua's warm solicitude into a powerful propelling force and strive for new victories in iron and steel production.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS CONFERENCE

OW071910Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1728 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[For an earlier report on the national technical innovations conference see the 30 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 9]

[Excerpts] Tsinan, 4 February 1978--The State Planning Commission recently held a National Conference to Exchange Experiences in Creating Technical Innovations in Industry and Communications. The question of how to accelerate the development of industrial production and promote the rapid growth of the national economy was extensively discussed.

The answer to this question is: To resolutely act in accordance to Chairman Mao's teachings and Chairman Hua's instructions, grasp the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, vigorously make technical innovations, adopt advanced techniques on a broad scale and arm the industry and other branches of the national economy with modern technology as soon as possible.

The National Conference to Exchange Experiences in Creating Technical Innovations in Industry and Communications was held in Yentai Municipality, Shantung Province, from 15 to 22 January. Present were nearly 700 representatives from all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the concerned departments and commissions of the State Council as well as from some factories, mines, enterprises, scientific research units, colleges and universities. Yuan Pao-hua and Ku Hsiu-lien, vice chairmen of the State Planning Commission, spoke at the conference.

Over a long period of time, the "gang of four" did their utmost to resist Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They opposed learning advanced techniques from foreign countries and, at the same time, tried by hook or by crook to strangle the movement to create technical innovations at home, thus seriously suppressing the enthusiasm and creativity of the technicians, cadres and workers. As a result, the gaps between our industrial technical levels and advanced world levels, which had been narrowed, were again widened. After smashing the "gang of four" with one single blow, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well. Last September, the party Central Committee issued a circular calling for convening a national science conference. Thus, the workers and staff members have greatly liberated their minds, their enthusiasm is unprecedentedly high, the mass movement to create technical innovations has been developing rapidly and vigorously, and technical innovations have blossomed and yielded fruit everywhere. This conference is to review the achievements in technical innovations made by the industrial and communications front throughout the country.

Under the strong leadership of local party committees, Changwei and Yentai Prefectures in Shantung Province have promoted a vigorous development of industrial production year after year by relying on the masses' persistence in running industry in support of agriculture, in grasping the weak link in production, in vigorously creating technical innovations and in adopting and popularizing advanced techniques. Compared with 1965, the year before the Great Cultural Revolution, industrial output in Changwei and Yentai Prefectures in 1977 increased by 6.88 and 5.88 times respectively.

Before this conference opened, the representatives visited 21 enterprises in the two prefectures and witnessed the achievements these enterprises have made in technical innovations, thus receiving a tremendous encouragement. The representatives voiced their determination to take the fine experiences of these enterprises back to their localities and to earnestly popularize them.

During the conference, representatives from 22 areas and units, including the Taching oilfield, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, the Kailuan coal mines, Yentai Prefecture, the Yentai small iron and steel complex, Kwangtung Province, Changchow Municipality, the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, made reports on their experiences in creating technical innovations. In addition, 18 special reports were made on such techniques as power generation from waste heat [yu je fa tien 7411 3583 4099 7193], heating boilers with boiling water [fei teng jan shao kuo lu 3110 7506 3595 3599 6938 3619], a drying process by infrared rays through remote control [yuan hung wai kan tsao 6678 4767 1120 0051 3604] and low-temperature iron plating [ti wen tu tieh 0144 3306 6947 6993], which deeply impressed the representatives. Many comrades tried to discover their shortcomings against the advanced and voiced their determination to create technical innovations. They enthusiastically discussed and mapped out plans to adopt new techniques.

Some comrades who used to lack confidence in doing a good job of industrial production in their own areas or units found their way and saw a new future from the fresh achievements and experiences they had seen or heard in technical innovations. Thus, they strengthened their confidence in going all out in rapidly boosting production.

This conference also discussed the tasks in creating technical innovations on the industrial and communications front as well as the principles and policies concerned. The conference promoted the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to persist in the principles of creating technical innovations and transformation and tapping potentialities. The effective way to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing our country's industry is to continue to tap the potentialities of our enterprises by creating technical innovations and transformation.
2. In creating technical innovations, we must understand the main target of attack. At present, the fuel, power, transport and raw materials industries are the weak links in rapidly developing industrial production, and we must emphasize technical innovations in these fields.
3. In creating technical innovations, we must study and, at the same time, develop unique things. We must simultaneously study and develop unique things and popularize them. We must modestly learn from existing advanced techniques at home and abroad and strive to master them. We must make vigorous efforts to popularize advanced techniques and apply them to production on the broadest scale and as soon as possible.
4. Leading organs must adopt a policy which encourages efforts in technical innovations and gives priority to the application of such innovations. They must include in their plans the advanced techniques they are prepared to adopt and use and make arrangements in production, manpower, investment and materials which give priority to encouraging technical innovations.

The conference discussed a draft plan set forth by the State Planning Commission for popularizing 60 new techniques throughout the country from 1978 to 1980. These techniques include utilization of waste industrial heat, economizing on coal and power by thermal power plants, comprehensive use of fossil lignite and hard coal, mechanization of coal mining, continuous steel casting, a new cutting process [shao wu chieh hsueh hsin kung i 1421 3541 0434 0465 2450 1562 5669], heat treatment, large-scale integrated circuits and laser technique, which involve all industrial and communications departments.

The conference called on all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as all the concerned departments of the State Council to work out their own plans and set concrete requirements for popularizing these techniques every year in accordance with the draft plan. They must make serious efforts to popularize these techniques which have an important bearing on all industrial and communications departments.

Comrades at the conference said that under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and together with the workers, technicians and cadres throughout the country, they would promptly bring about a new upsurge in making technical innovations and contribute to the adoption and popularization of advanced techniques and the top-speed development of our country's industrial production.



## More on Yuan Po-hua Speech

OW050502Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[For an earlier report on Vice Minister Yuan Po-hua speech at the national technical innovations conference, see the 30 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, E 10]

[Excerpts] Peking, 3 February 1978--The wise leader Chairman Hua has instructed us to raise the level of science and education in our nation as a whole, because without reaching a high level in these areas a nation can in no way realize the four modernizations. When speaking recently at the national meeting to exchange experiences in technical innovations for industry and communications, Vice Minister Yuan Pao-hua of the State Planning Commission called on all workers, cadres and technicians on the industrial and communications fronts across the country to conscientiously study this important instruction of Chairman Hua. In his speech, Yuan Pao-hua highly praised the Taching oil-field and Kailuan coal mines for their tremendous achievements made through extensive use of advanced technology to quickly develop production. He also introduced these five experiences gained by Shantung's Yentai and Changwei prefectures in technical innovations:

1. The party committees attach importance to technical innovations, practice unified leadership, persist in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously, and have set up a system of organizations from the upper to the lower levels to promote technical innovations;
2. They practice overall planning and focus attention on key sectors. They focus attention on support-agriculture and raw materials industries in an effort to gear the development of industry to the needs of agriculture, and they run industry well to promote development of agriculture;
3. They vigorously promote mass movements, rely on their own efforts, struggle hard, use indigenous methods and concentrate their forces to fight a war of annihilation;
4. They train and expand contingents of technicians as a long-range strategic task; and
5. They vigorously promote multipurpose use of materials and make full use of the three industrial wastes--gas, liquids and residues--turn them into useful materials, lower production costs and increase incomes.

He said that the fruitful results gained by industrial and communications enterprises in various localities prove that mastery of advanced scientific technology brings the fastest development and makes it possible to reach and surpass advanced world levels.

In expressing his opinion on developing technical innovations in the future, Yuan Pao-hua said that we must uphold the principle of carrying out innovations and renovations, tap latent potentials, and fully tap the potentials of old enterprises through technical innovations. After 28 years of construction, we have laid a certain foundation and our industrial potential is considerable. Renovating old factories brings much faster results than building new ones as the funds, manpower, materials and time needed generally come to only one-third that required to build a new factory. This approach will help to develop industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Yuan Pao-hua emphasized in his speech the importance of study. He said modern science and technology are developing daily and the application of any new and important technology often touches off a series of changes in both industry and in operations. This makes it mandatory that we learn new sciences and technologies quickly, and never be content with half-baked knowledge or with familiar concepts. In the next few years we should conduct training for all our technicians, cadres and workers. We must map out plans for such training to be completed on schedule.



Yuan Pao-Hua said: In order to carry out technical innovations well and promote the adoption of popularization of advanced technologies, leading cadres at all levels must take actions to grasp the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link and adopt the following measures:

First, there must be a department in charge of the work of popularizing technologies. Those in charge of industrial and communications production should take charge of technical innovations. There must be a principal responsible comrade at each level in charge of technical innovations. A policy to foster new products and new technologies should be adopted and the principle of giving priority to new products and technologies should be practiced with regard to production and to the manpower, financial and material resources needed.

Second, the popularization of new technologies and the renovation of enterprises should be incorporated into the state plan. The plans for such endeavors, as the plans for capital construction and production, should be formulated seriously and discussed in the planning meetings at all levels so that overall arrangements can be made in terms of funds and materials.

Third, it is necessary to consolidate technical management. We must, in connection with the criticism of the "gang of four," implement the party's policy on intellectuals, establish the system of technical responsibility and lay a solid ground for technology.

Fourth, in the system of industrial management, there must be planned reform to effect specialized production. It is not right for us to build large or small factories that engage in all kinds of specialties. New technologies are recommended only for large-scale, specialized mass production.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY Report

HK060100Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 25 Jan 78 p 2 HK

[NCNA reporter's commentary: "Properly Grasping Technical Innovation Can Accelerate the Speed of Industrial Development"]

[Summary] "The State Planning Commission recently organized some comrades of the industrial and transport departments of the country to visit the industrial and transport enterprises in Yantai Prefecture in Shantung Province to see the achievements they have made in technical innovation and to learn from their experience. These comrades widened their scope and were greatly inspired. Yantai Prefecture formerly had a relatively weak foundation for its industry. By making its agriculture run industry and learning from the revolutionary spirit of Taching in founding an enterprise amid hardships, it continuously carried out technical innovation to increase its output, turn out a greater variety of products with fine quality and stepped up labor productivity. Its industrial production increased by a big margin year after year. In terms of industrial output value, one Yantai became almost seven Yantai in 12 years."

Many other districts in the country are also conducting technical innovation but few of them have scored outstanding results as Yantai Prefecture has. "One of the important experiences acquired by Yantai Prefecture is to put the footing on the existing foundation and continuously tap potentials of the enterprises through technical innovation. In the past few years, technical innovation and tapping of potentials were conducted not only in the old enterprises but also in new factories and mining enterprises which had been put into operation not long ago. A more outstanding example can be found in Laiyang motor plant. [paragraph continues]

"It conducted technical innovation, manufactured equipment through its own effort and worked out a streamlined method of production. Since 1966, output of diesel engines has been 11.8 times greater than it had been, production cost has dropped by 56 percent, and labor productivity and amount of profits submitted to the state has increased by 3.6 percent and 10.7 percent respectively. The 16 small chemical fertilizer plants built around the Great Cultural Revolution have carried out technical innovation in the past few years. At present, the total production capacity of these plants has exceeded the designed capacity by more than 200 percent. According to statistics, 15 percent of the aggregate increase in the total industrial output value of the past 5 years in the seven industrial systems engaged in chemical industry, metallurgy, machine building, light industries of the first category, etc., was obtained through technical innovation and tapping of potentials."

This method is doubtlessly applicable to other districts. Practice of the petrochemical departments shows that, by means of technical innovation and tapping of potentials, only one third of the assets, manpower, materials and time for building a new factory are required to increase the same amount of productive capacity. With regard to the coal industry, 38 coal mining enterprises including Dma Mining Bureau, Yenagshuan Mining Bureau and the Chihsing Mine at Shuangyashan doubled their output through technical innovation and tapping of potentials.

"Another important method adopted by Yentai Prefecture is to take the weak links of production as the spots where technical innovation should be carried out intensively and to realistically solve the crucial problems in industrial production, so as to make a breakthrough at a point and set the whole area in motion. For this reason, technical innovation is focused on increasing the output of and making economical use of raw and semi-finished materials, fuels and motive power. To solve the problem of iron and steel and raw and semi-finished materials, the Yentai Small Iron and Steel Complex conducted a series of technical innovations ranging from extraction of iron ore to sintering and from iron refining to steel rolling. Its 31 major economic and technical targets attained the advanced level of similar complexes at home. Its outputs of iron ore, iron concentrate, pig iron, steel and rolled steel were one to five times greater than they were in 1970. The industrial and transport enterprises in Yentai Prefecture concentrated forces to reduce consumption. In the past few years, 70 to 80 percent of the boilers, blast copulas and small melting ovens which consumed a greater part of coal and coke were innovated. Oil-economizing devices were installed for almost all motor cars and drainage and irrigation machines. As a result of technical innovation, small plants producing synthetic ammonia reduced their power consumption by more than 20 percent. At present, a short supply of fuels, motive power and raw and semifinished materials is being sharply felt in industrial production. An important method to overcome this difficulty is to adopt effective measures by way of technical innovation as quickly as possible. Take the coal industry for example. Ordinary mechanized extraction of coal will raise work efficiency by 62 percent as compared with the backward blast method. Comprehensive use of machines in extracting coal will raise efficiency by more than 200 percent. Solution of problems regarding techniques and equipment for use of waste coal, stone coal, lignite, peat and oil shale and the generation of power by waste heat is of important significance in solving the problem of fuels and motive power."

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Learning humbly and popularizing advanced techniques seriously is a good experience acquired by Yentai District. "In many technical innovation activities, especially in the adoption and popularization of major advanced techniques, it is necessary to break with conventions in such links as planned management, production coordination, material supply and labor organization. It is also necessary to have the coordination of the planning, financial and supply departments. Without the unified leadership of the local party committee, it is difficult to carry out technical innovation smoothly. In grasping the work in this connection, the party committee of Yentai Prefecture and the party organizations of the counties, bureaus and major enterprises under it are not content with generalized leadership and mobilization. When meeting contradictions and difficulties in technical innovation, they are determined to adopt effective measures and give vigorous support."

#### ARMY-CIVILIAN UNITY ACTIVITIES HELD DURING SPRING FESTIVAL

OWO50846Y Peking NCNA in English 0814 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 5, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Activities of the people in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army men's families and of the army in supporting the government and cherishing the people are now in full swing in Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin as the time-honoured Chinese spring festival approaches.

The Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the municipal Revolutionary Committee recently issued letters of greetings to all commanders and fighters of the units stationed in Peking and to the families of army men and revolutionary martyrs, and sent delegations to extend cordial regards to the patients in military hospitals. Art workers of several Peking theatrical troupes performed for them in the wards. Army-civilian get-togethers have been held in many districts, counties, neighbourhoods and rural communes on the outskirts of the city. Groups have been organized by districts and counties to check up on the implementation of the policy of giving preferential treatment to army men's families.

Party committees at various levels of the army units stationed in Peking have conducted support-the-government-and-cherish-the-people education among commanders and fighters. Army propaganda and medical teams have been touring hilly villages to serve the needs of commune peasants. Many army units have sent their men to factories and mines, communes and production brigades, government offices and schools, to solicit opinions from the masses in accordance with the army's revolutionary tradition.

On January 20, delegations composed of leading members of the Shanghai municipal party and revolutionary committees and representatives of various circles called on commanders and fighters of the army, naval and air force units stationed in Shanghai. Many art societies in the city have given performances at army barracks, coastal outposts, air-fields and hospitals.

The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee has sent letters of festival greetings to commanders and fighters stationed in Shanghai, to the families of army men and revolutionary martyrs, and to disabled or demobilized army men. A general check-up has been conducted on implementing the policy of giving preferential treatment to army men's families. Many families of army men have sent letters to army units, encouraging them to do more and better in defending the motherland.



From January 28 to 29, leading members of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees led delegations to extend festival greetings to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the area. Leading cadres of districts, counties, neighbourhoods and communes also called at nearby army units and families of martyrs and army men. Students, commercial workers and other people have been helping the families of martyrs or army men.

Army units stationed in Tientsin on their part have carried out a great variety of activities in supporting the government and cherishing the people. They sent art troupes and film projection teams to give performances for party and government workers and people there.

#### Additional Report

OW070814Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 7 (HSINHUA)--Today is spring festival. As an annual feature of new China's biggest folk festival, people all over the country are visiting liberation army men and their families, inquiring into their needs, expressing appreciation for their services and celebrating the traditional Lunar New Year together.

Local government delegations are taking official messages of greeting into the army camps, and calling on families of servicemen and revolutionary martyrs. They also visit ex-soldiers and show special concern for the sick and for disabled war veterans.

In multi-national Sinkiang, party and government leaders solicit the army men's opinions on the administration of care for soldiers' families and veterans' affairs. Army units, in their turn, send out visiting parties and theatrical groups for get-togethers with the local people in town and country.

In north China's Shansi Province, four party and government delegations are touring army units, as provincial authorities step up their effort to support army training and production.

Commanders and fighters of a PLA Foochow unit have joined workers and peasants in their locality for a volunteer stint at socialist construction, while going over together their experience in the struggle against the gang of four. One unit of the PLA Capital Construction Engineering Corps was outstanding in the restoration of the Kailuan coal mines after the Tangshan earthquake in 1976. Recently, they returned to China's biggest mines, where post-quake output has reached record heights again, and helped turn out more coal.

Well-known labour hero Huang Jung-chang of the Chungking Iron and Steel Company, promised PLA units he visited with his colleague new contributions to an all-round leap forward in the metallurgical industry this year, while the PLA men voiced their determination to speed the revolutionization and modernization of the army.

In the traditional spirit of army-civilian mutual aid, PLA units are helping clean up railroad waiting rooms during the holiday rush, and assisting the very old and very young on and off trains. Men of one company stationed near the Paoan terminal in Kwangtung Province are joining in the enthusiastic reception for visiting Overseas Chinese, back for a tour or a festive family reunion.



83-year-old granny Jung Kuan-hsiu, Hpei Province's support-the-army model from revolutionary war days, has visited every revolutionary martyr's family and service-man's home in her production brigade, and entertained PLA fighters on duty there in her home.

#### PLA Official's Talk

OW080416Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Feb 78 OW

[Spring festival talk by Hsu Li-ching, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, to PLA commanders and fighters, militiamen, families of martyrs and soldiers and demobilized, retired and disabled soldiers--recorded]

[Excerpts] We must understand that we are still in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution and that war is inevitable. The Soviet Union and the United States are locked in a struggle for hegemony; a war will break out some day. Europe is the focal point of contention between the two hegemonic powers. But we must never forget that the Soviet revisionists are bent on subjugating our country, and we must guard against their launching a surprise attack. We must implement Chairman Mao's strategic policy "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and be well prepared for war.

The purpose of consolidating the army is to prepare for war. To be prepared for war, it is necessary to firmly grasp the consolidation of the army. To grasp the key link, run the army well and be prepared for war, it is necessary to do good work in all fields. It is necessary to continue to boldly mobilize the masses to penetratingly expose and relentlessly criticize the gang of four.

It is necessary to consolidate and build the party organizations at all levels in the army, restore the functions, role and prestige of political organizations and vigorously strengthen political work. It is necessary to thoroughly eliminate bourgeois factionalism, enhance proletarian party spirit, take the interests of the whole into account and strengthen unity.

It is necessary to approach military education and training from the strategic point of view, run the various types of schools well, do a good job in the education and training of the army and enhance the military and political quality of the army.

It is necessary to adhere to the principle of building the army through diligence and frugality and strengthen logistics preparedness.

It is necessary to uphold the three-in-one military system combining field armies, regional forces and the militia and strengthen the building of the militia.

We must be prepared at all times to carry out the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland.

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ABOLISHED 'INDIGENOUS POLICIES' OF GANG DENOUNCED

OW052304Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 February 1978--Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the confusion caused by the gang on questions of right and wrong in ideology and line have been cleared up and "indigenous policies" abolished. Fodder grass supply in Peking's suburban areas was once insufficient but this winter there is a surplus, thus providing enough fodder for livestock to grow more sturdily.

Due to the confusion caused by the "gang of four" on questions of ideology and line in the past several years, socialist commodity production and proper household sideline occupations of commune members in many Peking suburban areas were criticized as capitalist practices. As a result, the principle of "taking grain production as the key link and insuring an all-round development" has not been implemented adequately. In Huaijou County, a member of Pingtientzu production brigade of Chifengoha commune was once fined 5 yuan for picking up 5 catties of almonds in the mountains. Under the private rule of Hsiehokou brigade of Miaofengshan commune in the Mentoukou area, one work point per day was deducted from commune members who raised sheep. Furthermore, some communes and brigades would not allow the members to engage in "minor autumn crop harvesting" or to collect fodder grass in the mountains. These communes and brigades even went so far as not to organize the commune members to collect fodder grass for collective use. The amount of fodder grass purchased by Peking Municipality in 1976 was reduced from the 100 million catties purchased in the past to some 20 million catties. Many communes, production brigades and state dairy farms were forced to buy fodder grass from other localities, paying 10 or 20 cents for each catty of fodder grass. Some commune members said: "The fodder grass for livestock is even more expensive than corn and flour."

In 1977, the leading departments concerned of Peking Municipality issued circulars to abolish those "indigenous policies" which violated the current economic policy of the party. Commune members have begun to bring back home handfuls of grass from the fields and the communes and brigades have also begun to organize the members to accumulate fodder grass for collective use. The amount of fodder grass collected by some counties and districts in 1977 was from 10-30 times more than in 1976. Now big haystacks are scattered across the rural areas of Peking's outskirts this winter.

The abolition of "indigenous policies" has aroused the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members. Through overall arrangements for farm work and manpower, many counties and communes have organized a major campaign in time to harvest the minor autumn crops in mountainous areas. Since the beginning of winter in 1977, many commune members and primary and middle school students have gone to the mountainous areas during their holidays to collect bramble stems which can be made into baskets, to cut down tree branches that can be shaped into shovel handles, dig medicinal herbs and hunt rabbits. The amounts of bramble stems, honey, almonds, acorns, hazelnuts, pine cones, mushrooms, edible fungus from trees, and wild animal hides purchased by Peking Municipality in 1977 exceeded the 1976 amount by a large margin. Hawthorn, a wild fruit used to make sweetened fruit on sticks, is also a medicinal herb for treating hypertension. While in past years large amounts of hawthorn rotted in the mountains, in 1977 Huaijou County alone purchased some 20,000 catties of hawthorn.

Editor's Note: Under the banner of criticizing "capitalism" and "restricting bourgeois rights," the "gang of four" undermined the party's economic policy. Affected by the gang's influence, many localities acted arbitrarily in violation of the principle and policies laid down by the central organs and formulated a certain number of "indigenous policies" to wantonly restrict the development of a diversified economy and household sideline occupations. This practice is only harmful and not beneficial to the state, the collective or the individual commune members. Policy is the life of the party. Now that the "gang of four" has been smashed, all localities should resolutely implement the principle and policies laid down by the central organs and take the initiative in putting an end to their own arbitrary acts. Only thus can the enthusiasm of the hundreds of millions of peasants be fully aroused and socialist agriculture be advanced at high speed.

#### SOCIALIST COMMERCE MEETING IN PEKING CRITICIZES GANG

OW041449Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 3 February 1978--Personnel of the research units under the ministries of finance and trade of the State Council and comrades of the economic theory field and journalistic circles in Peking recently held a meeting to expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining socialist commodity production and circulation. Some 20 comrades spoke at the meeting. They pointed out that after the socialist transformation of the means of production was basically completed in our country, two major struggles on the question of socialist commodity production occurred within the party. In 1958, Chen Po-ta beat the drums for abolishing the system for commodity production and exchange. Chairman Mao thoroughly criticized this fallacy of Chen Po-ta and safeguarded as well as enriched Marxist theory commodity production.

The "gang of four" slandered that socialist commodity production and capitalist production are essentially the same and that the occurrence of capitalism and the bourgeoisie is inevitable. They also asserted that the socialist system not only "protects the old bourgeoisie but also provides a breeding ground for the new bourgeoisie." What they wanted was to destroy our country's socialist economic system, which includes socialist commodity production and exchange.

The comrades pointed out in their speeches that the guidelines of Chairman Mao's instructions on the question of commodity production issued in 1958 and 1975 are consistent. We must completely and correctly understand Chairman Mao's instructions and thoroughly criticize the fallacies spread by the "gang of four."

The meeting exposed the anti-Marxist method taken by the "gang of four" to destroy socialist commodity production, that is, to repudiate the essential differences in the production of different commodities, pass the production of small commodities and capitalist production off as commodity production in general and then, on this basis, to determine the nature of socialist commodity production. The comrades pointed out that by attacking our country's socialist commodity production, the "gang of four" have fully laid bare their reactionary countenances and hatred for the socialist system and their despicable acts of tampering with Marxism.

The meeting pointed out that developing socialist commodity production and accelerating commodity circulation are required to develop the socialist economy and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. These achievements are urgently needed by the people throughout the country and are extremely important measures in striking at and eliminating capitalist commodity production and circulation.



With the downfall of the "gang of four," some comrades from the commercial work front pointed out that we must fully understand the important role of socialist commodity production and circulation in relation to socialist revolution and socialist construction and go all out to boldly and honestly develop socialist commodity production and accelerate commodity circulation so as to make still greater contributions to achieving the four modernizations of the motherland.

The comrades pointed out that the question of socialist commodity production and circulation is not only a major theoretical question but also a very important policy matter. The common task of all comrades engaging in actual and theoretical work is to thoroughly criticize the "gang of four" and clear up the confusion they caused. With regard to some theoretical questions, strenuous efforts should be continuously made to study and discuss them in accordance with the principle "let a hundred schools of thought contend." Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we are convinced that we will surely be able to utilize the objective economic law ever more consciously to further develop socialist commodity production and accelerate commodity circulation, defeat capitalism and achieve a great victory in socialist construction.

Some 80 comrades attended the meeting, including Yao I-lin, Teng Li-chun, Lin Hai-yun, Li Chiang, and Niu Yin-kuan.

#### ANHWEI PARTY COMMITTEE ISSUES DOCUMENT ON RURAL ECONOMY

OW060228Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 February 1978--PEOPLE'S DAILY on 3 February frontpages a report entitled "The Birth of a Provincial Party Committee's Document." According to its reporters Tien Wen-hsi and Yao Li-wen, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has brought forth the new, while weeding through the old and has grasped the conscientious implementation of the party's policy on rural economy as an important task. The first secretary of the committee has been personally involved and its responsible persons have taken a realistic approach, have listened to the demands and views of the cadres and commune members at the grassroots units concerning the rural policy and problems that should be urgently solved, and have gained firsthand information. After investigation, study, consultations and discussions from the lower to upper units and again from the upper to lower units for more than 3 months, they completed the "regulations governing several problems concerning the current economic policy for the countryside." This document is completely supported and welcomed by the cadres and commune members. The commune members are elated and are saying: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has returned."

The report says: Recently we visited some responsible comrades at the prefectural and county levels in Chuhsien and Liuan prefectures of Anhwei Province and also held discussions with representatives of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of communes and production brigades and teams. The cadres and commune members said unanimously: "The provincial CCP Committee's 'regulations' are fine."

The principal contents of the "regulations governing several problems concerning the current economic policy for the countryside" are: The operation and management of people's communes should be done well; great socialist agriculture should be developed actively and in a planned way; the production teams' right to self-determination should be respected; the burdens of production teams and their members should be lightened; distribution plans should be realized; the interests of the state, collectives and individuals should all be considered in the distribution of grain; and commune members should be allowed and encouraged to run proper family sideline production.

Some comrades told us about the encouraging atmosphere in propagating the "regulations." Some production brigades notified each household to send a representative to their respective meetings, but all commune members wanted to come after hearing that the "regulations" would be discussed, and the meetings took place in the open air since there was limited seating capacity in the houses. After listening to the "regulations," some commune members asked the speakers to repeat them once or twice. After hearing some parts of the regulations, a poor peasant in Chuanchiao County who is more than 60 years old ran more than 60 li to the county CCP committee to personally inquire about the regulations. When a comrade of the committee confirmed them, he clapped his hands and said with joy: "This 'gets it.'" ("gets it" means "is correct.")

When the Taying commune of Lai'an County began explaining the "regulations" at a cadre meeting, over 2,000 commune members of nearby production teams came over to listen. The commune members said with joy: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has come back once again. It seems as though the provincial CCP committee has given our teams its personal attention because all items [of the "regulations"] meet our needs."

The provincial CCP committee's "regulations" are also warmly supported by the cadres. A veteran comrade who has done rural work for many years said with deep feeling: "The gang of four disturbed people's thinking, distorted the policy and disrupted the operation and management of people's communes. The provincial CCP committee's 'regulations' have clarified the question of right and wrong on line, drawn a line of demarcation between correct and erroneous policies, and have firmly grasped the key points of work. Now we have a target for our work and can freely go all out for socialism."

How was this document that is fully supported by the people produced?

In June 1977, the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued an important instruction on the problems of Anhwei, took the lid off of the class struggle against the gang of four and its agents in Anhwei for more than 8 months, and dispatched Comrades Wan Li, Ku Cho-hsin and Chao Shou-i to strengthen the leadership of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four quickly gathered momentum and the work of investigating the bourgeois factional network was carried out in depth. At that time, the principal responsible comrades of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee asked: Since Anhwei is basically an agricultural province, if the 40 million peasants are not completely united and agriculture cannot be pushed forward, won't this affect the whole situation?

At that time, the investigation report by the Chuhsien Prefectural CCP Committee on the implementation of the party's policy on rural economy gave a helpful hint to the provincial CCP committee's leadership. This report revealed that the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei frenziedly distorted and tampered with the party's socialist economic policy, advocated the absurd "if the line is correct, one should not fear that he cannot implement the policy correctly," and said that the present system of "ownership by the production brigade is the foundation of the three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune" is "old stuff" and "obsolete."

The gang of four and their agents in Anhwei also vilified the principle of "for each according to his ability, to each according to his work" as aimed at "strengthening bourgeois rights"; vilified the operation of small private plots of land and the development of hog raising, poultry breeding and other family sideline production by commune members in accordance with the policy as "supplying oxygen and blood transfusions to capitalism";

vilified the principle of running the communes through diligence and thrift as aimed at "settling the economic accounts, not the political accounts"; vilified the development of a collective diversified economy as "putting money in command"; vilified rational regulations and systems as being "revisionist control, check and suppression"; and branded with "restoring the old" and "following the tide" whoever attempted to adjust the operation and management of a commune or a production brigade and team.

Consequently, the people's thinking was distorted, some veteran cadres dared not discuss party policies, new cadres did not study the policies, the policies were not taken into consideration when work arrangements were discussed or production was examined, and a people's commune neither dared implement regulations to promote its operation and management nor worked out a necessary system. This brought serious evil consequences to agricultural production and to the commune members' lives. The obvious results were that the operation and management of a number of communes and production brigades and teams were a mess, the number of nonproductive personnel and spending were too high, the burdens of production teams and their commune members were too heavy, production increased but income did not, whoever worked more did not get more pay, distribution plans could hardly be realized, and commune members' income was low. All this seriously damaged the socialist enthusiasm of commune members.

To further clarify the situation, the provincial CCP committee organized the relevant units, took measures to conduct intensive investigation, analyzed the typical examples, held meetings on the investigation and reported on the policy and studied the letters from the people, got an understanding of and clarified the situation of the whole province. The principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee went into the countryside, among the masses, completely understood the situation about the implementation of the policy--particularly the situation about the masses' burdens and the realization of distribution--and was personally involved in acquiring firsthand information.

On the basis of investigations conducted in various fields and the large quantity of material collected, the provincial party committee held a Standing Committee meeting to conscientiously discuss the questions on carrying out the economic policy for the countryside, which resulted in the drawing up and adoption of the draft "regulations." The responsible comrades of the provincial party committee unanimously agreed: The pernicious influence and effects of the "gang of four" in the countryside are very widespread the most damage has come from their sabotage of the party's policy and their disregard of the fate of the masses whose lives were threatened. The poor and lower-middle peasants have seen and felt keenly the gang's sabotage of the party's policy and hate them deeply. Taking implementation of the economic policy for the countryside as a starting point and linking closely the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the efforts to solve the practical problems in the countryside will push the movement of exposure and criticism still deeper and will arouse the enthusiasm of commune members for socialism.

Although the draft "regulations" were fully discussed at the meetings of the prefectural and municipal party secretaries in charge of agriculture and had gone through several revisions, the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee still were not content.



The first secretary and two secretaries of the provincial party committee personally went to the grassroots on separate occasions to propagate the draft "regulations" and asked for opinions from the cadres of the various brigades and production teams and from the poor and lower-middle peasants. These three responsible comrades from the provincial party committee listened attentively to the views of every comrade they met, made a note of suggestions on the draft "regulations" and made the necessary revisions. Key responsible comrades of the prefectural and county party committees also went to the production teams to personally propagate the draft and to seek the opinions of the cadres and members of the various teams.

Having made the above-mentioned ideological and organizational preparations, the provincial party committee convened a provincial meeting on work in the countryside which was attended by those primarily responsible for the prefectural, municipal and county party committees as well as directors of various provincial departments. The meeting, which made the implementation of the economic policy for the countryside its central subject, held another full discussion on the draft and made several revisions. At its last session, the meeting unanimously adopted the "regulations" and had it issued to the entire province for implementation as a formal document of the provincial party committee. As soon as the "regulations" reached commune members they generated a strong and immediate response. The masses passed the news from one person to another and were filled with great excitement. This ended the oppressive situation in which "ten thousand horses stand mute"--a situation caused by the "gang of four" and their agents in Anhwei Province.

At present, the propagandizing, study and implementation of the party's policy has become the central theme among the people in the vast rural areas of Anhwei. Whether at the working sites leveling off land and transforming rivers or in the fields accumulating and delivering manure and doing meticulous field management for overwintering crops, the commune members all display a soaring enthusiasm in attending to their duties. The productivity of their labor and the high spirit displayed were all absent in previous years. A movement to genuinely learn from Tachai and bring about a great leap forward in agriculture is in the offing. As Chairman Mao said during his inspection of Anhwei Province before his death, "A buoyant vitality prevails along the road. Definitely, it has a promising future, a great promising future."

The PEOPLE'S DAILY added an "Editor's Note" in publishing the report. The "Editor's Note" points out: "By being completely realistic, stressing the importance of investigation and study, taking the mass line and conscientiously carrying out the party's line, Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has set a good example for restoring and carrying forward the fine tradition and style of the party."

#### PLA PROGRAM REPORTS SOLDIERS DEEDS IN DEFENDING BORDERS

[Editorial Report OW/WA] Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 4 February in its regular PLA Program carried the following announcement:

"Comrades: The situation has undergone a drastic change following the smashing of the gang of four. Guided by our wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, the PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen fighting on the motherland's coastal and border defense regions, high in spirits and strong in morale, have thoroughly exposed and criticized the gang of four's crimes in opposing and creating chaos in the army. Their political attributes have been continuously improved and military training further strengthened. Always on the alert against 'tigers and wolves' and keeping in mind their weighty tasks, they are holding their rifles firmly in hand and standing on guard to protect the people of the motherland with redoubled vigilance. The motherland's coastal and border defense has thus become as strong as steel.

"During this program, we will broadcast deeds of the broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters and militiamen, who have heightened their vigilance to safeguard the motherland's coastal and border defense regions."

The following reports were then broadcast: "Inner Mongolia Border Unit Discovers 'Enemy' Vehicle," published in the 6 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, K 1; "Heilungkiang Border Defense Foils 'Abnormal' Soviet Activities" and "Kirin Border Guard Captures Suspected Saboteur," published on page L 1 of the same DAILY REPORT.

#### NAVIGATION INDUSTRY SETS HIGH RECORDS IN JANUARY

OW050552Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 February 1978--The broad masses of staff members and workers in China's navigation industry have been doing an outstanding job since the beginning of this year. The January volume of cargo handled by the ships and loaded and unloaded at the ports directly under the Ministry of Communications topped the same period last year by 36.7 percent and 45 percent respectively, both all-time records.

#### BRIEFS

YANGTZE RIVER FREIGHT--Wuhan, Jan 24--The volume of freight transported on the Yangtze, China's longest river, topped 30 million tons last year, showing a 19.1 percent increase over 1976. This is an all-time high. The freight handled in the first half of January 1978 went up 47.5 percent compared with the same period of last year. The workers of the Yangtze River Navigation Administration have strengthened management of navigation and port operation. Mechanization is increasing, channels are being improved and radio communications are used on all ships. [Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 24 Jan 78 OW]

JANUARY COAL PRODUCTION--Peking, 31 Jan--China's coal production plan for January 1978 was fulfilled 3 days ahead of schedule. In 1977, the Pingdingshan Mining Bureau fulfilled the annual target of turning out 10 million tons of coal and delivering 10 million yuan of profit to the state. The bureau also fulfilled the January production plan 6 days ahead of schedule. The Hsuehou Mining Bureau overfulfilled its January production plan, and its 87 coal mines turned out more than 900,000 tons of coal in the first 20 days of January above the original target. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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ANHWEI ELIMINATES EXCESSIVE EATING, DRINKING

HK031430Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "Guided by Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, the Huaipai municipal suburban party committee has carried forward the style of struggling amid hardship that was consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, eliminated the evil style of excessive eating and drinking and promoted the development of production. This suburban area has six communes located near the various coal mines in Huaipai. As a result, communication between the urban and rural areas is comparatively frequent.

"In recent years, due to the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line promoted by the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, the evil wind of excessive eating and drinking was stirred up in the area. A phosphatic fertilizer plant in the suburban area wasted 5,200 yuan of state property between 1973 and 1976 on eating, drinking and having receptions. Some cadres took the lead in eating and drinking excessively. Whenever a meeting was held, they made all sorts of excuses to use public funds to hold a banquet in order to eat and drink extravagantly.

"This evil wind has seriously sabotaged our party's good tradition and style of work and corrupted the cadres. Some cadres have become greedy and lazy. They only want to eat and drink and are reluctant to do revolutionary work. This has had a very bad influence on the masses."

As a result of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, leading comrades of the suburban party committee have understood that excessive eating and drinking is the corrupt style of landlords and the bourgeoisie. In rectifying the party and the style of work, the suburban party committee has seriously transmitted and implemented the provincial party committee's circular strictly banning giving treats and presenting gifts to people, and it has checked up on the style of work of leading district and commune cadres at all levels.

The suburban party committee has also made the following decisions: "Holding banquets and giving treats to people under official pretenses are not permitted. No matter what kind of meeting the suburban party committee holds, the participants in the meeting must eat at the canteen and use their meal tickets. Making all sorts of excuses to eat and drink excessively is not permitted. When cadres of the suburban party committee go to the countryside to check up on work, communes and brigades are not allowed to welcome or send them off; neither are they permitted to eat or drink excessively. Holding a banquet for leaders, regardless of their level, who come to our area to check up on work is also not permitted.

"The suburban party committee held a production work meeting in December last year at a reception center. When the meeting concluded, the reception center prepared meals for the participants. Comrades of the suburban party committee held that the meals were the property of the state no matter which unit prepared them. They thought that they would have a bad influence if they ate the meals. As a result, they used the meeting's meal tickets and ate a casual meal."

The suburban party committee has eliminated the evil wind of excessive eating and drinking and the cadres have improved their style of work. The socialist activism of the masses of cadres and people has thus been mobilized.



The masses of cadres and people throughout the area have implemented Chairman Hua's great call for vigorously promoting farmland capital construction. The cadres have taken the lead in participating in collective productive labor. So far, 15,000 people have worked on farmland capital construction, 63 percent of the total labor force of the area. Most of the 235 farmland capital construction projects have almost been completed. Some 560,000 cubic meters of earthwork and 9,900 cubic meters of stonework have been completed. The area has also whipped up an upsurge in accumulating winter manure.

#### ANHWEI DAILY Comments

HK031300Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY 2 February commentator's article: "Resolutely Eliminate the Evil Wind of Giving Treats and Presenting Gifts to People and of Excessive Eating and Drinking"]

[Summary] Giving treats and presenting gifts to people and extravagant eating and drinking is the corrupt work style of landlords and bourgeoisie. For many years the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei exploited their power and positions, indulged in luxury and extravagance, disrupted our party's glorious tradition of struggling amid hardship and seriously corrupted our party's cadres. "We definitely cannot ignore this bad phenomenon. We must mobilize and rely on the masses to wage resolute struggle against this. Now is the time to thoroughly halt and eliminate this evil wind and bad style.

"Why is excessive eating and drinking so common in some units? The main reason is that their leaders have taken the lead and the people at the lower level have followed them. Thus, leaders at all levels must resolutely respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on forever carrying forward our party's good tradition and work style of struggling amid hardship and building our country with diligence and thrift. They must set a good example and resolutely take the lead in implementing the five regulations set down in the circular of the provincial party committee on strictly banning the giving of treats and gifts to people."

Both leading cadres and general party members and cadres must strengthen the party's concept and sense of organization and discipline. They definitely must not ignore the party's call and the instructions of the upper-level party committees. Anyone who uses power and position to suppress the masses and who indulges in extravagant eating and drinking will be punished according to the law of the party and state.

"The spring festival is at hand. Various places and departments must conduct education among the cadres and people in changing existing habits and customs, in getting rid of the old and establishing the new, and in being hard working and thrifty. Leaders at all levels must take the lead in spending a revolutionized spring festival and resolutely oppose giving treats and gifts to people and excessive eating and drinking. They must oppose extravagance, waste and the 'four olds.' It is imperative to strictly ban gambling and superstitious activities and to resolutely deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies."

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#### KIANGSI CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS GET-TOGETHER

HK060705Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi Provincial CPPCC Committee held a get-together in the Kiangsi guest house on 2 January to celebrate the spring festival. "Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Pan Chih-chun and Wan Li-lang, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and (Yeh Peng-keng), deputy commander of the provincial military district, attended the meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the provincial CCP Committee, of various committees and offices of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and of the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of patriotic democratic parties (Li Shih-chang), (Pan Shih-yen), (Ku Chi-kuang), (Ho Shih-kun) and (Sheng Han-ching); Standing Committee members and members of the provincial CPPCC Committee who were in Nanchang; patriotic persons from all circles; well-known persons from the science and technology, education, literature and art, public health, medical and other fronts; representatives of the people of minority nationalities; Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese; and the representatives of old revolutionary cadres, a total of 120 persons, also attended the meeting. Comrade Lo Meng-wen, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided."

At the meeting, the representatives, including (Li Shih-chang), delegate to the Fourth National CPPCC Committee, Standing Committee member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang Central Committee and responsible person of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, talked about the excellent situation throughout the country and in Kiangsi, praised Chairman Hua and vowed to work hard to remold his world outlook and contribute to the work of the united front and to the four modernizations.

Comrade Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, also spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, he extended greetings to the comrades at the meeting. He talked about the excellent situation in our province and encouraged the people to work hard in the new year. He said: "We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and, under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels and in connection with the reality of united front work, continue to expose and criticize the gang of four, eliminate their pernicious influence, develop and strengthen the party's united front in a big way, mobilize all positive factors and contribute to building our country into a modern, powerful socialist state within this century."

#### KIANGSI LEADERS ATTEND CULTURAL SOIREE

HK080705Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 5 February literature and art workers of Kiangsi Province and Nanchang Municipality held a grand soiree in Nanchang to celebrate the great victory of winning initial success in grasping the key link in running the country well. The soiree was attended by Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Chang Li-hsiung, Hsin Chun-chieh, Chang Chih-yung, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, (Wang Chao-jung), Chao Chih-chien, Wan Li-lang, Lu Ming-ching, Chen I and Liu ro, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kiangsi Military District.

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#### KIANGSI HAILS PHYSICAL CULTURE INSCRIPTIONS

HK080720Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 5 February the Kiangsi Provincial Physical Culture Committee held a grand rally at the provincial gymnasium to acclaim the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh for the physical culture front. The rally was attended by Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Huang Chih-chen, secretary; Wan Li-lang, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Shen Chung-wen, deputy commander of the Kiangsi Military District; and responsible comrades of the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee. Also present were physical culture workers, athletes, students, workers, peasants and soldiers, numbering more than 3,000 persons. The participants held that the two inscriptions are a great encouragement and stimulus to physical culture workers. The gathering applauded loudly when a responsible person of the provincial Physical Culture Committee read the inscriptions.

#### PAI JU-PING ATTENDS SHANTUNG SPRING FESTIVAL MEETINGS

OW080559Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] The Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the party committee of the Tsinan PLA units held separate gala discussion meetings on the afternoon of 5 February and on the morning of 6 February to celebrate the spring festival under the good situation of grasping the key link and running the country well and winning initial success in the first year. Present at the meetings were the responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of the Tsinan PLA units, including Pai Ju-ping, Hsiao Wang-tung, Su I-jan, Chih Ho-chen, Li Chen, Fan Chao-li, Hsiung Tso-fang, Jen Ssu-chung, Fang Cheng, (Wang Chien-chuan), (Chin Pao-sha), Yang Kuo-fu, Chen Mei-tsao, Fu Chia-hsuan, Sun Chi-hsien, (Tso Ti), Hsu Chien-chun, (Hsu Wen-chien), Kao Chi-yun, (Sung Chien-ti), Sung Ching-yu, Li Tzu-chao, (Li Tzu-ping), Liu Ping-lin, Yao Shih-chang, Sung I-min and Liu Peng. Also present at the 5 February meeting were a number of veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres of the PLA units and local units. At the 6 February meeting the responsible comrades of the leading organ, the various departments and the various arms and branches of the Tsinan PLA units and the [words indistinct] of Shantung were present. Also present at the spring festival gala meetings were the members of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee who were in Tsinan, the delegates to the Fifth NPC, the responsible comrades of the various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and the responsible comrades of the various provincial mass organizations.

Comrade Su I-jan, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meetings.

Speaking at the meetings were Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsiao Wang-tung, political commissar of the Tsinan PLA units; and Jen Ssu-chung, deputy political commissar of the Tsinan PLA units. In their speeches they encouraged everyone to actively respond to the call of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in the new year, continue to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, fight well the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four and, taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as a key link, deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry, from Tachai in agriculture and from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism, go all out for socialism, and make great efforts to fulfill the various fighting tasks put forth at the 11th National CCP Congress.



WUHAN HOLDS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

HK060900Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Summary]. Wuhan held a municipal science and technology conference from 28 January to 1 February. The representatives who attended studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles "China Will Take a Great Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization," studied the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on science and technology work and vowed to do a good job in science and technology.

"On behalf of the municipal CCP Committee, Comrade (Li Chun), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, gave a report entitled 'Boldly Develop Science and Technology and Contribute to the Rapid Development of the National Economy' at the conference. Some 21 advanced units and individuals spoke. The conference also exchanged advanced experiences. Some 243 advanced collectives that have made contributions to the development of science and technology, 453 advanced individuals and the innovators of 489 scientific and technical items were cited at the conference. The representatives held high the great banner of Chairman Mao and seriously discussed the draft outline program for developing science and technology in Wuhan Municipality."

Comrade Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and acting first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the closing ceremony. After encouraging the scientists and technicians to work hard to scale the scientific and technical heights and urging them to continue to expose and criticize the gang of four, he said: "In order to promote science and technology work, we must have good forces. We must mobilize all the positive factors in order to enable everyone to give full play to their talents for the country and the people. We must bring the talents of the people into full play. At present, we must pay special attention to implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. All scientific and technical personnel must go back to their working places and we must insure that they have five-sixths of their time for conducting scientific research. In order to create conditions and cultivate personnel, we must run universities and middle and primary schools well. We must also run part-time schools well. Broadcast, television and correspondence schools must serve this task."

"In conclusion," Comrade Ku Ta-chun said: "Leadership is the key to fulfilling the tasks. Party committees at all levels must act in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. Those who do not grasp science and technology work cannot be counted as good leaders. We must rectify the leadership groups of scientific research units in accordance with the spirit of the central authorities. We must build the leadership groups at all levels into strong core leaderships that can implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

PLA ELECTRONICS UNIT INCLUDED IN KWANGSI FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

HK080700Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] So that the masses may spend a lively and revolutionized spring festival, Kwangsi regional and Nanning municipal professional and amateur cultural workers and physical culture workers have prepared a varied program of cultural shows and sports demonstrations. Plays, operas and puppet shows will be presented and acrobatic troupes will also perform. The regional acrobatics troupe will stage a special performance for coal miners who are working throughout the festival.

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Among those taking part in sports activities will be the men's and women's basketball teams of Kirin, Shensi, Shansi, Kwangsi and Kweichow provinces, of the Heilungkiang, Liaoning and Shensi military districts, of the units of the PLA Electronic Engineering Corps [tien tzu tung cheng ping: 7193 1311 1562 4453 0365], of a certain PLA unit, of the Kunming PLA units and of Nanning Municipality. Football and gymnastic teams from various parts of the country will also participate.

#### CANTON OFFICIALS ATTEND ARMY-PEOPLE GATHERING

HK071125Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 6 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The army and people of Canton held a grand spring festival get-together on 5 February at the Chungshan Memorial Hall to support the army and cherish the people. Some 4,000 persons attended, including workers, peasants, PLA personnel, dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled and demobilized servicemen, office cadres, revolutionary intellectuals and patriotic figures.

Present at the gathering were Hsu Shih-yu, commander of the Canton PLA units; Hsiang Chung-hua, commissar of the Canton units; Wang Shou-tao and Chiao Lin-i, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Kuo Jung-chang, Li Chien-chen, Wang Chuan-kuo, Wu Nan-sheng, Liang Hsiu-chen, Chang Ching-yao, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Hsueh Kuang-chun, Wang Ning, Li Chien-an, Fan Hsi-hsien and Li chia-jen, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Chiang Hsieh-yuan, Huang Jung-hai, Wu Chung, Ou Chih-fu, Yeh Chien-min, Chiang Lin-tung, Shan Yin-chang, Teng I-fan, Chan Tsai-fang, Yen Te-ming, Chen Hai-han, Peng Chia-ching, Hsiao Yuan-li, Yen Fu-sheng, Chuang Tien, Lu Jui-lin, (Chou Te-li), Wang Chun, Chin Chao-hsi, Fang I-hua, Wang Hai, Chu Yun-chien, Wang Chao-ping, Chen Chih-pin, (Tien Sung), Sun Hung-chih, Hsiung Fei, (Peng Shih-lu), (Chou I-kuan), (Yang Wen-wu) and (Chang Tsai-chen), responsible comrades of the Canton PLA units and their leading organs, the various branches of the armed forces and the Kwangtung Military District; Chung Ming, Tu Chen-hsiang, Chou Ting, Hsueh Yen, Lo Fan-chun, Kao Hsin and (Yang I), responsible persons of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and Hsiao Chun-ying, I Mei-hou, Huang Yu-mou, Lo Ming, Lo Hsiung-tsai and Lin Chih-cheng, patriotic figures. The gathering was presided over by Liang Hsiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Wang Shou-tao, who spoke first at the gathering, said: [begin recording] On behalf of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the people of the province, I extend greetings to the PLA commanders and fighters, the border defense, fire brigade and armed people's police, and to the dependents of martyrs and servicemen and disabled and demobilized servicemen in the province. In the past year, the PLA units stationed in the province have exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four, grasped education in the "10 shoulds and shouldn'ts" and washed away the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. They have unfolded the mass movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, stepped up preparedness against war and strengthened the revolutionization and modernization of the units. We thank them for all their contributions.

In the new year we must follow the line of the 11th CCP Congress and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang.

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We must unfold the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai and achieve a great leap forward. "Kwangtung is the great southern gate of the motherland. The class struggle here is extremely sharp and complex. The people of the province must respond to the call of Chairman Mao to the people of the whole country to learn from the PLA, further learn from the PLA, Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the CCP Committee of a certain division of the air force, thoroughly master the PLA's good traditions, style of work and experiences, and promote all our work." We must further do a good job of the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, strengthen militia building and do a good job of joint defense by the army and people. [end recording]

Comrade Chiang Lin-tung, deputy commissar of the Canton PLA units, also spoke. He said: [begin recording] On behalf of the CCP Committee of the Canton PLA units, the leading organs and the commanders and fighters stationed in Kwangtung, I extend festival greetings to the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the people of the province. In the new year we must grasp well exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link--and get a good grasp on training and preparedness against war. We must thoroughly wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, rectify the leading groups, and raise education and training to a strategic position. We must also do a good job in militia work, respect and obey the centralized leadership of the local party committees and strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. We must serve the people wholeheartedly and assist in the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai.

"We must do a good job of preparing to fight, heighten vigilance and be ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade. We will certainly liberate Taiwan and complete the sacred cause of unifying the motherland." [end recording]

#### CANTON CCP COMMITTEE ESTABLISHES TASKS FOR 1978

HK060800Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Text] The Canton Municipal CCP Committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting that was attended by principal responsible comrades of various fronts, districts, counties and bureaus, and of units subordinate to it. Using the spirit of rectification and the viewpoint of one dividing into two, the meeting summed up last year's work, analyzed the reasons why the development of industrial and agricultural production in Canton over the past few years was slow and put forward goals for struggle this year. The meeting adopted effective measures and vowed to score even greater success in the new year.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in 1977, the industry, communications and capital construction fronts in Canton widely and deeply conducted the movement to learn from Taching in industry and scored great achievements. Under the situation of a serious shortage of raw materials, fuel and electricity, the total value of the output of a large number of main products was also higher compared with 1976. Good news was heard from the fields of scientific research and technical innovation and revolution. Communications and transportation fulfilled the year's plan ahead of schedule. City construction scored new achievements. The agricultural front overcame drought and waterlogging, and total and per-unit grain output set the best records ever. Production of grain per mou surpassed 1,000 catties for the first time. The output of main industrial crops--e.g., sugarcane, oil-bearing crops, fruit and others--was also higher than in 1976.



However, the speed of development of industrial and agricultural production in Canton over the past few years was still comparatively slow. The major reason is because the line was confused by the gang of four. Besides this, the comrades who attended the meeting, from their subjective views and from the guiding ideology, line, principle, policy and style of leadership of the municipal CCP Committee, seriously analyzed the problems and discovered the reasons. On this basis, on behalf of the municipal CCP Committee, Comrade Liang Hsiang, second secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, put forward the goals of struggle and measures for developing industrial and agricultural production. The comrades who attended the meeting fervently discussed them and were greatly encouraged.

In order to fulfill this year's goals of struggle, the meeting held: We must first tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. In connection with reality, we must deeply expose and criticize the gang and fight the third battle well. All fronts, departments and units must grasp rectification work this year. Through rectification, we must correct the line and ideology confused by the gang and revive the systems they sabotaged. We must sum up the experiences gained in the past 28 years and understand the concrete line, principle and policy on all fronts.

In order to rectify enterprises, we must employ the methods used in the "four cleanups movement," send work teams to the basic units to grasp one third well, grasp the two ends and pull the middle forward and carry out the work in groups and in stages. Industrial production must grasp the main points and weak links. At present, our main points are to strengthen basic industries and the support-agriculture industrial system. We must tap potentials in a big way, improve speed by lowering consumption, improve speed by raising the quality of products and improve speed by popularizing new techniques and by raising technical standards. We must strengthen scientific research in a big way, adopt advanced technology and carry out technical innovation. We can have more materials, funds and output and better quality by carrying out technical innovation. We must also improve our speed by doing a good job of comprehensive use in a big way and by handling the "three wastes."

The comrades who attended the meeting held: The line and leadership are the keys to whether we can rapidly promote the development of industry and agriculture. The leading cadres must seriously carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of discovering truth from facts and of the mass line and go to the production front to participate in labor. One third of the Standing Committee members must go to worksites to grasp typical examples well, to sum up experiences and to command all the work.

At the enlarged meeting of the municipal CCP Committee, the municipal CCP Committee demanded: In formulating and completing the various tasks, the leading cadres who attended the meeting must show concern for the people's daily life and put it in an important position. We must seriously grasp it and score results. We must grasp vegetable work as an important political task and strive to make a great change in this year's production and sale of vegetables.

In order to improve the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs in Canton, the municipal CCP Committee has decided to actively run 20 mechanized or semimechanized pig breeding farms and 30 chicken farms. At the same time, we must gradually do a good job in communications, building houses, water supply and drainage and other public facilities.

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All districts and units must run nurseries and canteens well, establish offices for managing and serving the people's daily life and do a good job of running the repair and mending trades that are closely connected with people's daily life.

In order to grasp and implement the tasks well, the municipal CCP Committee has also established special groups for the communications and housing problems to really strengthen leadership over the work. Regarding the series of measures for further improving the people's daily life, the municipal CCP Committee demanded that they be implemented within a short period of time.

#### CANTON CONFERENCE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION WORKERS CLOSES

HK031320Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 2 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 1 February, the Canton municipal conference of representative of advanced units and advanced workers on the education front successfully closed after a 5-day session in the Chungshan Memorial Hall. The conference called on the cadres, teachers, staff and workers of the education system in Canton to continue to expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, do a good job in the education revolution, implement the party's education principles in an all-round way, strive to raise the quality of teaching and make new and greater contributions to cultivating Red and expert personnel for the four modernizations. Leading comrades of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Liang Hsiang, Chung Ming, Hsueh Yen, (Meng Tse-ming), Hu Nan-ching, Lin Hsi, (Wang Chuang-ping) and (Chung Fei) attended the closing ceremony."

Comrade (Ho Ming), deputy secretary general of the conference and deputy secretary of the Canton Municipal Education Bureau CCP Committee, opened the closing ceremony. Comrade Liang Hsiang, second secretary of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting.

After praising the successful holding of the conference and extending greetings to the people who attended the conference, Comrade Liang Hsiang stressed: "The education front must understand the situation, work hard and rapidly do a good job in the education revolution. It must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, really do a good job of rectifying education, strengthen the party's leadership and implement the party's policy."

On behalf of the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Lin Hsi, Standing Committee member of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Canton Municipal Revolutionary Committee, read the decision of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees on conferring the titles of pace setter and excellent teacher on various advanced units and education workers. The advanced units and teachers were cited at the closing ceremony. The conference also approved a letter of proposal to the cadres, teachers, staff and workers on the education system in Canton.

#### HONG KONG FILM DIRECTOR DIES IN CANTON

HK040645Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] Comrade Jen I-chih, delegate to the Fifth Kwangtung Provincial People's Congress, film director of the Hong Kong Feng Huang Film Studio Company and director of the Playwright and Director Office, died of sickness in Canton on 30 January at the age of 53.

He had devoted himself to progressive film work for more than 30 years and shot some 20 films. He made active contributions to the patriotic film cause. His death is a loss to the Hong Kong patriotic film cause. "During Comrade Jen I-chih's stay in a Canton hospital, he was visited by Comrade Liang Wei-lin, vice chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

On the afternoon of 2 February, some 200 people of various circles in Kwangtung and Canton attended his funeral at the Canton funeral home. The ceremony was presided over by Li Chia-jen, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, who also represented a wreath. Messages of condolence and wreaths were sent from Peking by Liao Cheng-chih, (Wang Lan-hsi), Ssu-Tu Hui-min, (Liang Shang-wan), Liang Wei-lin, (Lo Ko-ming), (Li Chi-sheng) and (Hsu Feng). Those taking part in the ceremony and sending wreaths included Ouyang Shan, (Tu Ai), (Li Hsueh-kuang), (Chou Kang-ming), (Chen Tsan-yun), (Huang Hsin-po), (Hua Chia), (Li Men'), (Chen Li), (Chiao I), (Cheng Ta), (Tsai Hui), (Hung Yu), (Tao Chin), (Wang Wei-i), (Lu Hsueh), (Yang I-ming) and (Wang Ken-sheng), responsible comrades of departments concerned and Jen I-chih's friends. The ceremony was also attended by (Li Chung), editor in chief of the Hong Kong branch of the NCNA; (Chiang Ming), assistant manager of the Hong Kong Feng Huang Film Studio Company; (Liu Chi), assistant manager of the Chang Cheng Film Studio Company; Pao Fang and Chen Tsing-po, film directors; Wang Hsiao-yen, actress; Ping Fan, actor; and (Huang Hsi-lin), cameraman, who came from Hong Kong. After Jen I-chih is cremated, his ashes will be placed in (Yingho) Cemetery, Canton.

#### HAINAN MEETING DISCUSSES TRIPLE CROPPING

HK050225Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Hainan Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a regional symposium on switching to triple cropping, to sum up experiences and to further discuss plans and measures for the work this year. Over 200 leading cadres of county agricultural departments and scientific and technical staff attended the meeting. Lo Tien, secretary of the regional CCP Committee, and deputy secretaries Wei Nan-chin and Huang Wen addressed the meeting. Research personnel from the provincial Agricultural Science Institute spoke on techniques and experiences in switching to triple cropping.

It was pointed out at the meeting: "Last year Hainan achieved success in large areas in switching to triple cropping. The region grew 357,000 mou of midseason rice, 334,000 mou more than in the previous year. The total output of this crop rose by 85.36 million catties. The per-mou yield of a good amount of the midseason rice exceeded that of the late rice. The region planted 253,000 mou of late autumn potatoes, 224,000 mou more than in the previous year. These are growing well, and the harvest has started."

The meeting held: The successes achieved last year constituted an excellent start. The leadership at all levels and the agrosience departments must launch the masses to sum up experiences, proclaim the advantages of switching to triple cropping, sweep away ideological obstacles and devote still greater effort to grasping this work. In order to achieve high yields in switching to triple cropping, all places must create favorable conditions in the aspects of water conservancy, manure, seed, cultivation techniques and agricultural mechanization, and constantly improve the standard of scientific cultivation. It is necessary to organize a powerful agrosience force and unfold mass experiments. It is now necessary to get on with straightening out, strengthening and putting on a sound basis the four-level agrosience network.



SZECHWAN CONDUCTS ACTIVITIES TO COMFORT PLA

HK031315Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 2 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] From 26 to 30 January, the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee's general comfort group for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and the Chengtu subgroup paid comfort visits to the leading organs of the Chengtu PLA units, Szechwan Military District, PLA units stationed in Chengtu, the air force stationed in Szechwan, the railway corps, the capital construction corps, the Tibet Military District's Szechwan office, PLA hospitals and sanatoria, and armed people's police and fire brigade.

At a gathering to comfort the leading organs of the Chengtu PLA units, Comrade Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and leader of the provincial comfort group, delivered a speech of greeting and good wishes. He reviewed the successes achieved in 1977 and outlined the tasks for 1978. Chen Ming-i, deputy commander of the Chengtu PLA units, also spoke. He thanked the party, government and people for their support for the PLA and pledged to make a success of all work this year.

TIBET DAILY URGES THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF GANG

OW070551Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts of TIBET DAILY 5 February Commentator's article: "Carry the Investigation Work Through to the End"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in our region has in the past year been surging ahead vigorously and developing healthily. It has continued to win one victory after another. Tremendous progress has also been made in investigation work, which is an important part of this struggle. However, we must clearly see that the movement is going on unevenly and that the task of investigation remains arduous.

We must continue to keep a firm grip on investigation work and do it well, and under no circumstances should we slacken our efforts. To complete the investigation work, it is necessary to persistently implement the correct policies formulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee; namely, we must take a firm and clear-cut political stand and must not be softhearted toward the gang of four and their handful of sworn followers. Consequently, we must pay special attention to implementing the party's policies. These progressive and practical policies call upon us to make thorough investigations to help stabilize the whole situation. They are the policies that insure we will be victorious.

To implement the policies of the party Central Committee, we must first take a clear-cut political stand and be determined to end all evils. That agent of the gang of four, their sinister henchman and some of the backbone members of their bourgeois factional setup in our region are still arrogant and stubborn. By their negative example, we are reminded that in this serious class struggle we cannot under any circumstances belittle the enemy and lower our guard. On the contrary, we must heighten our revolutionary vigilance, follow up our victories and win total victory in this great revolution.

We must continue to boldly arouse the masses and leave no stone unturned in investigating the conspiratorial activities of that agent and that sinister henchman of the gang in our region to usurp party and state power, and criticize and thoroughly discredit their counter-revolutionary nature and fallacies. We must ferret out every backbone element in their bourgeois factional setup in order to eliminate any hidden danger. We must thoroughly investigate those people who took part in the gang's conspiratorial activities and the things they did and must prevent the movement from becoming a formality to insure success. We must complete the investigation work and will not stop until complete victory is won.

Policy and tactics are the life of the party. To carry out the policies and principles of the party Central Committee, it is necessary to conscientiously grasp the party's policies. We must consistently act according to the policies elaborated by Chairman Hua in his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress and strictly differentiate and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions. A policy is composed of two aspects: leniency and severity which may be applied as warranted. With regard to those who committed grave crimes but refused to repent, steps must be taken to criticize and struggle against them, deal them ruthless blows and punish them severely. The policy of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient should be applied to those who committed mistakes, including serious mistakes, but repented and thoroughly exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their factional setup. However, those who committed mistakes, particularly serious mistakes, must be exposed and criticized to create conditions for them to correct their mistakes. We must help them carry out self-criticism, and let them tell the masses everything about their own mistakes in order to give the people a chance to understand and handle them properly. We must educate more people and narrow the target of attack. Those who can be won over through education should not be subjected to more criticism. We must unite with all the people that can be united through the movement, and isolate and deal blows to the handful of stubborn class enemies.

In order to carry the investigation work through to the end and achieve victory, it is necessary to strengthen party leadership, establish work methods and apply them well. Party committees at all levels, especially those that are second in command, should personally lead this work. They must deepen investigation and study, examine cases thoroughly and meticulously, sum up experience conscientiously, organize the movement effectively and solve problems discovered in the course of the movement. They must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, study the facts gathered and give verdicts in a timely manner.

In short, as long as we conscientiously implement the policies and principles of the party Central Committee, make good use of opportunities and arrange things in a rational manner, we can certainly fulfill the investigation task and triumphantly win new victories in grasping the key link and bringing about greater order across Tibet.

YUNNAN HOLDS RALLY TO HAIL HUA, YEH INSCRIPTIONS

HK071300Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan delegates attending the National Conference on Physical Culture Work returned to Kunming by air on the afternoon of 3 February. They were warmly welcomed at the airport.

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On the morning of 4 February, physical culture and education circles of Yunnan and Kunming and some physical culture workers, young people, juveniles, students and members of the sports teams of fraternal provinces and municipalities who are taking part in winter training in Kunming, some 4,000 people altogether, held a rally hailing Chairman Yeh's inscriptions for the physical culture front. The rally was attended by Liang Wen-ying, Sun Kan-ching, Shih Ching-pan, (Wang Chuan-an), (Chu Ya-li) and (Chang Kuang-hui), responsible comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, Kunming PLA units, Yunnan Provincial Military District and Kunming Municipal CCP Committee; and by responsible comrades of the province, municipality, PLA units and units concerned. (Chen Fang), chairman of the provincial physical culture committee, read Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions at the rally.

Liang Wen-ying, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: "Yunnan was seriously sabotaged by the gang of four. The gang of four and their bourgeois factional network also seriously sabotaged physical culture work in our province. Wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four and has saved the revolution, the party and the physical culture cause. With the earnest concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the physical culture cause has quickly developed." Having referred to the fine situation on the physical culture front in the country and in the province, he noted: "We must assiduously study and implement Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions. With their inscriptions as our motivating force, we must vigorously develop our physical culture cause and strive to scale the heights of physical culture."

Other speakers at the rally included (Liu Ching-ming), deputy director of the provincial Education Bureau; (Hsieh Chi-hui), vice chairman of the municipal physical culture committee; (Chang Kuang-sheng), leader of the physical culture work team of the Kunming PLA units; and (Hsu Liang), representative of the players of the provincial physical culture work team. In their speeches, they fervently hailed Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Yeh's inscriptions and declared that they would assiduously study and implement the spirit of their inscriptions and popularize and promote physical culture work. After the rally, the players of the provincial physical culture work team gave performances.

#### YUNNAN ORGANIZES COMFORT VISITS TO PLA UNITS

HK071155Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial and Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have organized support-army spring festival comfort groups to visit the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Kunming. Beginning on 30 January, the groups visited the leading organs of the Yunnan Military District, the leading organs of the air force stationed in Yunnan, the artillery school of the Kunming PLA units, a certain artillery unit, a certain rear services unit, the Kunming Garrison, the Civil Aviation Bureau, the military medical school of the Kunming units, the general hospital of the Kunming units, hospital No 367, a sanatorium and the people's armed police of the province and municipality. The comfort groups were given a warm welcome upon their arrival at these units.

During the comfort gathering held at the Yunnan Military District, (Yin Yu-ming), member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, made a speech in which he outlined the current fine situation in the municipality. (Chou Cheng-i), deputy commissar of the military district, also spoke.



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When the comfort group visited the leading organs of the air force stationed in Yunnan, (Li Hsien-ming), commissar of the air force unit, reviewed the progress of the unit in various respects over the past year. Chang Yun, deputy leader of the provincial general comfort group and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a speech congratulating the unit on its successes.

During the comfort activities, the army and people all pledged to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the line of the 11th CCP Congress, take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, go all out to promote the national economy and strive for still greater success in all work.

#### FORUM ON NATIONALITY, BORDER WORK HELD IN YUNNAN

HK070920Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Nationality and Border Work Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a forum to expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging the party's policies on nationalities, national unity and border work. The comrades attending the forum said that in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution they had resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They went on: "The gang of four distorted the history of the borders during those 17 years because they wanted to stigmatize as capitalists roaders the veteran cadres and nationality cadres who resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the policies on nationalities, and because they wanted to confuse right and wrong in line and then confuse people's thinking in order to make it advantageous for them to sabotage national unity, to disrupt the borders and to usurp party and state power." They penetratingly criticized the gang's reactionary fallacies.

Having referred to the excellent situation in implementing the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well and in achieving initial success along the borders over the past year or so, the comrades at the forum said in their speeches: "Due to the fact that the gang of four's remnant poison and influence were widespread, people's thinking has not been completely emancipated. In the third battle of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, all fronts and all places in our province must, in connection with reality, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging the policies on nationalities and nationality and border work. We must correct the history they distorted and the right and wrong they reversed in ideology, theory and line. We must conduct penetrating investigation and study, seriously sum up the positive and negative experiences and lessons, and clearly understand the specific principles and policies on nationality and border work. We must carry forward the party's excellent traditions and style of work. In compliance with Chairman Hua's instructions, we must seriously implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress, reassert the party's policies on nationalities, conduct reeducation in the party's policies on nationalities, do a good job of nationality and border work and win still greater victory in grasping the key link in running the country well."

#### BRIEFS

YUNNAN NATURAL GAS CHEMICAL PLANT--Construction of the Yunnan natural gas chemical plant has been completed after 3 years. The plant has the facilities to mass produce chemical fertilizers. It is capable of producing 300,000 tons of synthetic ammonia and 480,000 tons of carbamide per year. The plant can also produce 1 million tons of standard chemical fertilizers per year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

K 1

TANGSHAN, KAILUAN COAL MINES CELEBRATE SPRING FESTIVAL

OWO71950Y Peking NCNA in English 1852 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tangshan, February 7 (HSINHUA)--Dragon and lion dance pageants and Yangko teams trooped through brightly-lit streets amid deafening sounds of drums and gongs as people at the Kailuan coal mines, north China, celebrated the spring festival in the most exuberant mood in years.

Throughout the vast area of China's biggest coalfield, which was stricken by a devastating earthquake only one and a half years ago, arches decorated with electric lights and red lanterns have been erected in front of all main buildings for the lunar new year. The streets in Tangshan city and the rest of the mining area were decked out with colourful bunting and the shops were crowded with holiday shoppers choosing delicacies for the traditional family feast. The whole city and the mining area were immersed in an atmosphere of jubilation. Thanks to the terrific efforts of the local people and generous aid from all over the country, new theatres and other public buildings have been constructed on the ruins of the quake and simple yet practical houses now line the streets.

The festivities are scheduled to continue through the next 4 days. The China Peking Opera Troupe, the China Modern Drama Troupe and the song and dance ensemble of the navy, with Vice-Minister of Culture Lin Mo-han at the head, have arrived on a special trip to give performance for the Kailuan miners and other people in Tangshan. In addition, 144 amateur theatrical troupes from various collieries are presenting a variety of operas and plays. Also on the programme are songs, dances and items of folk theatrical arts created by the performers themselves to show the people's heroism in fighting the effects of the quake, restoring production and rebuilding their homes. A shadow shows troupe, made up mainly of retired miners, is staging "The Monkey Creates Disturbance in Heaven" and "The Monkey Searches for Magic Weapons in the Dragon King's Palace", both adapted from tales about the legendary monkey king.

The markets in Tangshan are well stocked with rice, meats and vegetables from the surrounding rural areas, fish from Chekiang Province and fruit from other places. The colliery canteens have prepared special dishes for the miners and their families.

Leading party cadres at various levels have visited workers' homes and called on the wounded and sick in hospitals or at their homes, bringing them gifts and festival greetings. Arrangements have been made by the party organizations to help those families without housewives and the aged and infirm who have no relatives with house cleaning, washing and preparing traditional festival dishes.

On the eve of the lunar new year, an unusual get-together was held in the Tangchiachuang colliery hospital by members of the party branch committee, the medical staff and the patients, most of whom were injured in the 1976 earthquake. Thanks to effective treatment and nursing and regular exercises to restore the function of the limbs, most of them are now able to walk a few dozen metres on crutches. Some can even go up and down the stairs without help.

At the get-together, Wang Hsin-hua, daughter of a retired miner, recited her own poem depicting the meticulous care she received from the government and people after she was injured. She expressed the determination to stand on her feet again so as to work for the revolution. Like other earthquake victims, all her medical expenses are covered by the state.

The Kailuan coal mines will mark its centenary this year. Miners of the older generation remember clearly that in the old days the spring festival often meant disaster for the poor. But in the new epoch of socialism, people's life remains secure and they receive meticulous care even after such a catastrophe as the earthquake of 1976. Hou Chan-yu, a veteran miner and national labour hero with 32 years of experience behind him, gave up his day off today and went down to the pit with his two sons and two daughters. He told HSINHUA that in doing so they were reciprocating the tremendous concern shown to the Kailuan miners by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the aid from people throughout the country.

Numerous Kailuan miners are emulating Hou Chan-yu, determined to implement Chairman Hua's instructions on speeding up the restoration and development of Kailuan. Monthly coal output reached the pre-quake level last December. The miners pledged to bring this year's annual output up to the 1975 figure, which is twice the designed capacity. The Kailuan coal miners also plan to raise coal output several times by 1985 without taking on more hands.

To help achieve this target, Hsiao Han and Chia Hui-sheng, minister and vice-minister of the coal industry, led a number of departmental and bureau directors to Kailuan to spend the festival with the miners. Early this morning, they went down to the pits and worked with the miners. The party cadres of Kailuan either worked in the pits or in workers' canteens. Miners manning a fully mechanized work face pledged to push their monthly output in February up to the world level. The whole extraction zone overfulfilled its daily quota ahead of schedule.

The reconstruction of Tangshan is going on as usual during the spring festival holidays. Functionaries of the Tangshan party committee are working 4 hours a day to clear away the debris.

#### HOPEI FIRST SECRETARY SPEAKS ON LEARNING FROM TACHING

OW040625Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Summary of speech by Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of Hopei Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at the Hopei provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry held on 25 January: "Speed Up the Building of Taching-Type Enterprises and Develop Industrial Production at High Speed"]

[Excerpts] On the basis of the views of the provincial CCP Committee. I would like to discuss the following three topics:

1. Initial success was achieved in 1977 on the industrial front in implementing the key link and in running the country well. Under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, three major victories were won on the industrial front in 1977.



The first was the great victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The second was the new leap forward in the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, catch up with Kailuan and build Taching-type enterprises. The third was the large increase in industrial production and the overfulfillment of state plans ahead of schedule. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in the province is deepening. It is developing vigorously and healthily. Now that the first and second campaigns have ended, an upsurge is being generated in the third campaign.

In the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the party Central Committee issued a circular on the convocation of the national conference to learn from Taching in industry. Chairman Hua personally presided over this national conference. Later, he planned and organized a trip to Taching for the leading cadres in various industrial departments in order to learn from its experience, and to thus push forward the mass movement in the province to learn from Taching in industry, catch up with Kailuan and build Taching-type enterprises. The whole industrial front is going all out to learn from Taching and build Taching-type enterprises. A large number of enterprises have become advanced units in learning from Taching. Over 250 enterprises have become Taching-type enterprises. The majority of backward enterprises have made progress in varying degrees. Many advanced collectives and model workers have emerged. The gross industrial output value in 1977 increased by 15.4 percent compared with 1976. One-third of the counties and the district-run enterprises under municipal control have fulfilled the annual plan 1 month ahead of schedule. Great changes have taken place in Paoting Prefecture which suffered a great deal from the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. The gross industrial output value in the prefecture in 1977 topped that of 1976 by 24.3 percent, creating the best record in history. There have also been tremendous achievements in restoring production in Tangshan Prefecture which was hit by a serious earthquake. All prefectural and county-run industries in Tangshan have resumed production and fulfilled the annual plans 47 days ahead of schedule.

All this proves that the achievements in industry and communications in our province in 1977 were remarkable, and that the province achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well. We have great hopes of achieving marked success within 3 years. We are very confident that we will win victories.

2. Raising the red banner of Taching is important in vigorously developing the movement to learn from Taching in industry. For the past few years all provincial party committees have accumulated rich experiences in developing the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, catch up with Kailuan and build Taching-type enterprises. The major experiences introduced by a number of advanced units participating in this conference can be summarized as follows:

A.. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is a gigantic motive force in liberating the production forces and promoting development in production. In the past year all party organizations have exerted great efforts in learning from Taching, have penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four, have conscientiously eliminated the gang's pernicious influence, have crushed the mental yoke imposed on the cadres and workers by the gang, and have greatly liberated productive forces.

B. It is necessary to promote the movement to learn from Taching in industry as a profound socialist revolution. The experiences of advanced units have made all comrades attending this conference understand the significance of learning from Taching in industry and of benefiting from the learn-from-Taching movement. They are determined to promote this movement as a profound socialist revolution, create new records and win fresh victories.

C. Consolidation of enterprises is the foundation in building Taching-type enterprises. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify work style began, consolidation of enterprises has been continuously grasped in the province. Particularly in 1975, the province achieved remarkable results in consolidating enterprises. Profound changes took place in a large number of units with long-standing, large and difficult problems. Our experience shows that, by grasping the consolidation of enterprises, we will be able to rapidly quicken the tempo in building Taching-type enterprises.

D. Socialist emulation drives and revolutionary contests create a fine situation for promoting the mass movement to learn from Taching. Through these emulation drives and contests, workers have greatly strengthened their belief that it is meritorious and glorious to go all out for socialism, and that it is necessary to redouble efforts in doing so.

3. Efforts must be made to speed up the building of Taching-type enterprises by grasping exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, and to rapidly develop industrial production.

In order to speed up the building of Taching-type enterprises and rapidly develop our province's industrial production, we must resolutely implement the number of important instructions issued by Chairman Hua. To follow the guideline of Chairman Hua's instructions, we must emphatically carry out the following tasks:

A. We must continue to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four and carry this great political revolution through to the end. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four on the industrial front in our province has scored great victories. However, the development of the movement remains unbalanced and our tasks in struggle are still arduous. We must not underestimate the pernicious influence of the gang of four. We must realize particularly the internal injuries inflicted upon us by the gang. In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must continue to do a good job in investigations. Emphasis must be placed on incidents which occurred after the 10th National People's Congress, particularly after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

B. We must do a good job in the consolidation of enterprises just as we carried out well the movement of the "four cleanups." We must make general plans, strengthen our leadership and adopt unified measures for consolidating the party and rectifying our work style.

C. We must firmly adhere to the six criteria for consolidating enterprises and go all out to learn from Taching. By adhering to these six criteria we will be able to turn every enterprise into a fighting bastion which will firmly follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, quicken the tempo in production, strengthen the material foundation of socialism and fulfill the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots.

D. We must bring into full play the leading role of industry in vigorously supporting agriculture.

E. We must practice economy and increase production in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

F. We must strengthen scientific research and fully utilize advanced techniques.

With the downfall of the gang of four, a new leap forward in the entire national economy is taking shape. We must hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the line of the 11th National People's Congress, display the spirit of revolution with death-defying daring, unite as one, concert our efforts and strive to speed up the building of Tachai-type enterprises, turn our province into a socialist industrial province and achieve the four modernizations throughout the great motherland.

#### INNER MONGOLIA LEADER ADDRESSES FESTIVAL SYMPOSIUM

SK080910Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Inner Mongolia CPPCC Committee held a spring festival symposium on 4 February.

The symposium was presided over by (Wang Tsai-tien), vice chairman of Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC. Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of Inner Mongolia party committee and chairman of Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee and chairman of Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC, attended and addressed it. Also attending the symposium were Vice Chairman of Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee Chiang Chi, Vice Chairmen of Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC (Hui Lin), Sun Lan-feng, (Liu Hua-hsiang), (Kung Fei), (Cheng Ssu-ko), (Chou Wei-feng), (C-chi-erh-hui-a-ho-tu) and (Yang Lin-te), some members of the Inner Mongolia Standing Committee of the CPPCC in Huhehot Municipality, patriotic personages of various nationalities and circles, and Taiwan compatriots in Huhehot, totalling more than 110 persons.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung, at the outset of his speech, wished a happy new year to all the participants on behalf of Inner Mongolia party and revolutionary committees and Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC. He said: In the past year we have won the great victory of achieving initial successes in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing great order across the country under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and through common efforts of the whole party, the whole army and the whole people of various nationalities throughout the country. We have created profound changes in our country's situation and brought about an excellent situation in revolution and production in the country and Inner Mongolia.

He said: Even though we have won great victories, we still have arduous tasks before us and many difficulties to be surmounted through making concerted efforts and working with one heart and mind.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung stressed: Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and wise leader Chairman Hua have placed great emphasis on united front work and paid great attention to patriotic personages of various nationalities, circles and fields. We must continue to implement the party's policy on the united front, further improve the united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance and consisting of patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and Overseas Chinese, unite with all forces that can be united, mobilize all the positive factors, and do a good job of socialist revolution and construction.



Also addressing the symposium were Vice Chairman of the Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC (Chou Wei-feng), Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology of Inner Mongolia Medical College Hospital (Li Shu-yuan), Standing Committee member of Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC and deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress (Na-chi-chuang-ho-erh), member of Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC and Taiwan compatriot (Tseng Kuo-tien), Standing Committee member of the Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC (Ho-nei-jih-tu), and Standing Committee member of Inner Mongolia Committee of the CPPCC and engineer of the technology section of Inner Mongolia Social Affairs Bureau (Chien Chin-wei). All the speakers excitedly mentioned the excellent situation in the country and Inner Mongolia, citing many lively and concrete facts.

#### INNER MONGOLIA OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN LABOR

SK080930Y Huhhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 SK

[Text] When the people of various nationalities throughout the Inner Mongolia region were happily spending the 1978 spring festival with great joy over the initial success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, leading comrades of the party, government and army of the Inner Mongolia region and Huhhot Municipality visited Huhhot west railway warehouse to extend greetings to railway workers, who persisted in working during festival, and participated in labor. This greatly boosted the enthusiasm of the staff and workers to build socialism. Worker comrades said: Leading comrades show deep concern for us by visiting us on the first day of the new year and working with us. We are determined to contribute more to railway transport.

On 7 February, the spring sun shone brightly on the charming green city on the pasture. Huhhot west railway warehouse had taken on a new look with fluttering red flags and streamers which read: "Implement in an all-round way the strategic decision of wise leader Chairman Hua on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land," and "work vigorously for 3 months to win successes in the first quarter."

At 0900 Yu Tai-chung, Liu Ching-ping and other leading comrades of the party, government and army of Inner Mongolia Region and Huhhot, responsible cadres of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of Inner Mongolia Region, Inner Mongolia Military District and Huhhot, and responsible cadres of Huhhot Railway Administration, totaling more than 400 people, went to Huhhot west railway warehouse with great joy. Taking off their coats as soon as they arrived there, Comrades Yu Tai-chung and others took part in loading forage to be delivered to afflicted areas of Hsilinkuole League. With profound friendly sentiments for the class brothers of the afflicted areas, they worked vigorously and finished loading four cars of forage in only a little over an hour.

After that, Yu Tai-chung and other leading comrades had a talk with workers, cadres, their dependents, and representatives of advanced producers of this warehouse. Staff members and workers animatedly talked about the excellent situation in which workers were grasping the key link in improving railway work and restoring order, and achieving initial success under the guidance of wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

In 1977, this warehouse prefulfilled by 46 days its annual freight delivery plan, and by 54 days its annual unloading plan, setting an all-time record. It again achieved successes in January 1978, surpassing various targets for loading, delivered tonnage, and net loading tonnage.

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(Fan Pao-e), advanced producer, veteran worker and chief driver of Huhehot Railway Administration, said: As the national economy is fast developing, we must carry more and run faster and effectively perform our role as a vanguard.

Comrade Ku Tai-chung, first secretary of Inner Mongolia party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee, stated: After wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang at one stroke, you have worked vigorously and achieved initial success. I hope that during this year you will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the strategic plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, perform the varied railway work in a better way, and be a good vanguard in the fast-developing national economy. In the meantime, I hope you will heighten vigilance and be prepared for war.

Comrade Liu Ching-ping, secretary of Inner Mongolia party committee, also spoke.

Comrade Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of Inner Mongolia party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, on 6 and 7 February visited the steel foundry, iron smelting plant and (Wutankou) colliery of Paotou Iron and Steel Company to extend greetings to worker comrades who persevered in working during festival days and participate in labor.

Comrade Pao-jih-le-tai, secretary of Inner Mongolia party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, extended greetings to herdsmen of pastoral areas of Hailinkuo League on 7 February.

#### BRIEFS

PEKING EDUCATED YOUTH--Over the past several years some 570,000 educated youths from Peking Municipality have settled in the countryside. Some 140,000 of them are still in Peking's suburbs. To date the 420 work teams and farms formed by the educated youths in Peking's suburbs have reclaimed 10,000 mou of land and afforested 56,000 mou. Over the past several years some 2,000 educated youth settled in Peking's suburbs have been admitted into the party and 10,000 into the Communist Youth League while 4,000 others have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW]

PEKING PHYSICS LECTURES--Peking, Feb 3--Chinese scientists are helping and encouraging middle-school students to lay a good foundation for scaling the heights of science and technology. In one such effort, 18 scholars from the Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physics are lecturing at Peking's "August 1" Middle School, with veteran physicists Ma Fa-yu, Ying Chung-fu and others leading off subjects like acoustics, optics, magnetism and the controlled thermonuclear reaction. The Institute of Physics is planning to assist the school in setting up laser and electronics research groups for extracurricular activities. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0744 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW]

SHANSI POWER LINE--After 20 days of hard work, a 110-kv high-tension power line running from the (Hsajihkou) transformer station in Hancheng County, Shensi, to the (Nanfengping) transformer station in Hochin County, Shansi, has been successfully completed and will go into operation on the eve of the spring festival. [Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK]

HEILUNGKIANG PARTY, ARMY LEADERS CELEBRATE FESTIVAL

SK080135Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Text] On the evening of 5 February, Heilungkiang Province and Harbin Municipality held ceremonious spring festival gatherings for army men and civilians at the provincial exhibition hall, Harbin worker's culture palace, Harbin theater and Harbin youth palace.

Attending the get-togethers were leading comrades of the Heilungkiang provincial and Harbin municipal parties, government and army, including Yang I-chen, Chang Lin-chih, Yu Hung-liang, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Li Chien-pai, (Chen Lei), Chen Chien-fei, Yuan Chun, Kuan Chou, Chang Hsiu-chih, Juan Yung-sheng, Chang Shih-chun, (Wang Wei-chih), Hou Chueh, Chao Hsing-yuan, Chao Hsien-shun, Hsia Kuang-ya, (Wang Chung-chi), Kuo Chiang, (Wen Yung-sheng), (Hsi Yung-chi), Chao Kuo-chiang, (Yang Yen-te) and (Yao Chih-jung).

The leading comrades of the party, government and army gathered joyously with 6,000 combat heroes, model workers, retired Red Army men, families of martyrs and army men, revolutionary disabled, demobilized, retired and rehabilitated soldiers, PLA commanders and fighters, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and representatives from various fields to happily celebrate the auspicious new year.

The army men and people present on the occasion chatted pleasantly about the excellent situation in which initial successes have been won in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in the army. They communicated the profound sentiments of friendship between army men and civilians in waging united struggle. Reviewing the successes won in 1977 in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in the army, they were excited and felt even more clearly that the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua played its leading role very wisely and correctly. Looking to the future, they held that their future is so bright that they could be full of confidence.

They encouraged each other and resolved: to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua in the crucial year for achieving great success within 3 years in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land; to resolutely take exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link; to expose deeply and criticize thoroughly the serious problems of the person in the Kirin party and revolutionary committees and his cronies in closely following the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--and in keeping the lid on after the downfall of the gang; to enthusiastically carry out the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry, from Tachai in agriculture, from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company; to rectify well local and military affairs; to accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of the army; to enhance the unity between the army and the government, as well as between the army and the people; to strengthen preparedness against war and be ready for war; to strive to fulfill the fighting tasks for 1978; and to wrest greater victories in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in the army.

From beginning to end, the gathering proceeded in a very warm atmosphere of army-people unity in which the army cherishes the people and the people support the army like members of a family.



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At the gathering, literary and artistic programs and cinemas were presented. Prior to the gathering, leading comrades from the Heilungkiang provincial and Harbin municipal parties, government and army, agricultural and industrial labor models and combat heroes held discussions.

#### HEILUNGKIANG GREETES RETURNING COAL INDUSTRY DELEGATES

3K060945Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 73 SK

[Text] On 5 February 1978, more than 600 people, including comrade Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, and the responsible comrades of the Heilungkiang industrial and communication offices, coal industry enterprises and other units concerned in Harbin went to the Harbin railway station to greet Heilungkiang delegates who had returned by train from the National Congress of Coal Industry Labor Heroes on learning from Taching and Catching Up With the Kailuan Coal mine in Peking.

When the train carrying the delegates arrived at the station, the welcomers warmly shook hands with them. At that moment, the platform broke into jubilation with the beating of drums and gongs and setting off of firecrackers. At 1300 on 5 February, Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee and chairman of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, Comrades (Chen Lei) and Chen Chien-fei, secretaries of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades of the Heilungkiang industrial and communication offices received the all the delegates at the Peifang building. On behalf of the Heilungkiang party committee, Comrade Chen Chien-fei, secretary of the CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, gave a speech at the reception.

He said: Heilungkiang is one of the major coal-producing provinces in China. It annually supplies a large amount of coal for the various departments of the national economy and for the people's livelihood. Thus great contributions are made not only to this province but also to the state. Under the current excellent situation of a big leap forward in the national economy, coal industry workers shoulder extremely arduous but glorious tasks. Therefore, it is necessary to make new and greater contributions, to sincerely study wise leader Chairman Hua's important directives and his brilliant inscription, and to study the guidelines of the National Conference of Coal Industry Labor Heroes. The implementation of this national conference guideline should be seized upon as a starting point in going all out and making great progress on the coal industry front in Heilungkiang, and as a milestone in building more Taching-type enterprises.

Efforts should be made to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, to do a good job in fighting the third campaign for struggling against the gang, bearing in mind the actual events in Heilungkiang, and to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--for their crimes of interfering in our province. It is necessary to deeply expose and criticize the ultrarightist essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, as well as their counter-revolutionary political program.

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It is also necessary to make a good start in production during the first quarter, to break from convention in having a revolutionized spring festival, and to make the greatest contribution in the shortest month, February. First-quarter production plans should be fulfilled in order to lay the basis for fulfilling annual plans.

Following up the victory of the National Conference of Coal Industry Labor Heroes, sustained and redoubled efforts should be made to sincerely implement Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and to make greater contributions to the speedy development of China's coal industry, to the progress of the national economy and to the early realization China's four modernizations.

#### WANG EN-MAO PRESIDES OVER KIRIN SYMPOSIUM

SK070935Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Text] In order to learn from the People's Liberation Army in a better way and do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen, the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committee invited leading comrades of the Kirin Military District and PLA units stationed in Changchun to a spring festival symposium presided over by Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committees.

Present at the symposium were leading comrades of the party, government and army of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality. All participants were very excited. They chatted happily about the excellent situation in which they had scored great achievements within 1 year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land under the guidance of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, and determined to closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by him, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, deeply carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, strengthen the unity among the army, government and people, do a better job in various local work and work regarding PLA units, and make new and greater contributions to grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land within 1978, a crucial year for achieving great successes within 3 years.

The symposium was alive with an atmosphere of unity, warmth and happiness.

#### LI TE-SHENG, OTHERS ATTEND HOLIDAY SOIREE IN LIAONING

SK080740Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 78 SK

[Text] On the evening of 5 February, Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, PLA Shenyang units, Liaoning Military District and Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee held ceremonious spring festival get-togethers for armymen and civilians at the China Theater, Liaoning Arts Theater, "1 August" Theater, auditorium of PLA Shenyang units, Shenyang Arts Palace and Shenyang Theater. The main celebration hall was at the China Theater.

Attending the soirees were Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of Shenyang Military Region; leading comrades of Liaoning party and revolutionary committees including Tseng Shao-shan, Jen Chung-I,

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Huang Ou-tung, Hu I-min, Su Yu, (Chiang Hsin-chun), Wei Feng-ying, Wang Kuang-chung, Wang Ying-chung, Yang Po, Hsieh Huang-tien, Chao Chi, Tang Hung-kuang, Wang Chi-yuan, Tso Kun, Chang Chih-yuan; leading comrades of Shenyang PLA units including (Chang Wei-han), (Chou Chuan-fu), (Hsieh Chen-hua), (Chou Yen), Chang Wu, Fu Kui-ching, (Luo Hsin-chu), (Chiang Yung-ya), (Tang Tzu-an), (Wang Chia-tao), (Wu Chi-chih), Liu Yung-yuan, (Ho Chin-hsi); responsible persons of the leading organs, the various branches and "7 May" cadre schools of Shenyang PLA units; responsible comrades of Liaoning Military District including Yang Ta-i, Li Tao-chih; leading comrades of Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees including Li Chih-wen, Sung Kuang, Hsiao Tso-han, Huang Chih, Chang Li-ko, (Yu Shu-min), (Wang Ching); and vice chairmen of Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee including (Chang Tzu-Heng), (Wang Kun-chang), (Chen Pei-chen), (Chang Ching-tai), (Chen En-feng), (Wu Er-kang), (Lin Chih-yuan).

Representatives of the various fronts, family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, veteran Red Armymen, disabled army men, subordinate units of provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, and the affiliated organs of Shenyang Military Region and Liaoning Military District also attended the soirees, totaling more than 10,000 persons.

On the evening of 5 February, all the theaters and halls for the celebrations were brilliantly lighted and permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity among the army, government and the people. Participating comrades were jubilant over the great 1977 achievement in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on the key link in running the country and army well. They were determined to further strengthen the unity among the army, government and the people, and to strive to win new and greater victories in 1978.

At the get-together celebrations, the literature and arts workers of Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality and of Shenyang PLA units performed a number of works including the dance dramas "Ode to a Proud Poplar" and "Tieh Lien Hua," the plays "Handing Over a Student's Blank Test Paper" and "The Sentry Under Neon Light," the Peking Opera "Shan-ho-hen," and acrobatics.

#### BRIEFS

LIAONING SOIREE--On the afternoon of 2 February, the Liaoning and Shenyang scientific and technical associations held a spring festival soiree in Chunghua theater for workers on the scientific and technical front. Leading comrades of Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality and the PLA unit stationed in Shenyang, including Huang Ou-tung, Hu I-min, Su Yu, (Chang Hsin-chun), (Chang Li-ko), Hsiao Chuan-fu, (Lo Shun-chu) and (Yang Ta-i), received representatives of scientific and technical workers. During the reception, Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, and Hsiao Chuan-fu, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, spoke. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 SK]

LIAONING MEDICAL ASSIGNMENTS--The party committee of the Liaoning Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine has assigned specialized personnel who had changed their occupations due to the gang of four's persecution to their original posts. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 78 SK]



## KANSU SCIENCE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK070800Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kansu science conference lasted for 7 days and victoriously concluded on the afternoon of 2 February. This conference was a mobilization meeting and an oath-taking event for establishing grand resolution, boosting science and technology in Kansu and marching toward the four modernizations. It will certainly have far-reaching influence on and play a positive role in the development of science and technology in Kansu. The closing ceremony was held at the hall of the Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

"Sung Ping, Han Hsien-chu, Hsiao Hua, Feng Chi-hsin, Mao Lin, Li Chao-po, Ma Chi-kung, Ho Kuang-yu, Liang Jen-chieh, Tsao Yu-min and Chuan Hsing-yuan, responsible comrades of the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanchow PLA units and Kansu Military District, attended the closing ceremony. Comrade Ma Chi-kung, Standing Committee member of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the ceremony." Comrade Ma Chi-kung read the decision of the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on rewarding achievements in scientific research and on commending progressive scientific research units and progressive science and technology workers. He said: [begin recording] "In order to commend the progressives, designate standard-bearers and achieve rapid development in science and technology in Kansu, through elections by the masses or through recommendations by various localities, departments and units, the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have decided at the Kansu science conference to award certificates for 688 achievements in science and technology. The list of the achievements will be published separately. They have decided to commend 206 progressive science and technology units and 418 progressive science and technology workers. They will each be given a certificate." "The Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees hope that all the progressive science and technology units and workers will be modest and prudent, guard against conceit and impetuosity, continue to forge ahead and be courageous in scaling new heights in science and technology." [end recording]

Amid cheerful music and applause, responsible comrades of the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees presented certificates to the progressive science and technology units and workers who have made outstanding achievements in science and technology.

Comrade (Wei Pao-wen), representative of the participants at the conference and assistant researcher of the Institute of Contemporary Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, read the letter of proposal by all the delegates at the conference to the comrades on the science and technology front in Kansu. After a brief account of the grand situation at the conference, the letter made the following proposals to the science and technology workers in Kansu:

1. Seriously study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, Chairman Hua's instructions and the documents of the 11th CCP Congress, ceaselessly increase understanding of the great significance of science and technology in building a powerful socialist country, establish the grand resolution of striving to scale the heights in science and technology, and promote science and technology work in Kansu.
2. Actively participate in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and, in close connection with the reality on the science and technology front in Kansu, carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and their agents in Kansu through to the end.

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3. In accordance with the needs of industrial and agricultural production and of realizing the four modernizations, vigorously unfold and actively participate in the mass movement of scientific experimentation and more rapidly achieve further results.
4. Persistently put proletarian politics in command, do a good job of studying science and technology, ceaselessly cultivate and strengthen the force of scientists and technicians, and enhance the level of science and technology.
5. Firmly rely on the leadership of the party and allow science and technology work to victoriously advance forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on science and technology.

Comrade Li Chao-po, secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, delivered the closing speech. He said: [begin recording] "Through the joint efforts of the participants, the Kansu science conference has completely fulfilled the various assigned tasks."

"At the beginning of the conference, Comrade Sung Ping delivered the opening speech and Comrade Ma Chi-kung made a report entitled 'Get Mobilized, Increase Our Speed and Struggle To Realize the Modernization of Science and Technology in Kansu.' They have put forward specific views and demands regarding the tasks, targets and measures for the development of science and technology in Kansu. During the conference, the participants have again put forward many very good suggestions and methods in their discussions.

"Comrades, you must take back with you the spirit of this conference and, under the unified leadership of the party, publicize and implement the spirit of this conference and whip up an upsurge in marching toward modernization of science and technology in order to greet the convening of the national science conference.

"In order to implement the spirit of this conference, we must first do a good job of firmly grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. This is the fundamental guarantee for winning still greater victories in our various tasks and for quickening the development of science and technology."

"In order to implement the spirit of this conference, we must emphasize speed in development. In realizing the four modernizations, the modernization of science and technology is the key link. Science and technology must develop at high speed and must lead industrial and agricultural production and national defense building."

"In order to implement the spirit of this conference, we must also continue to vigorously do a good job of the rectification of the science and technology units. Here the key point is the rectification of the leadership groups. At the same time, we must also do a good job of building the force of scientists and technicians and of rectifying and strengthening the administration of scientific research.

"In our rectification we must carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and the mass line. We must go deep down into reality, investigate and study, and seriously sum up positive and negative experiences. We must correct one by one the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory disrupted by the gang of four and restore one by one the fine traditions and work style of developing science and technology in China which were sabotaged by the gang of four."

"An encouraging excellent situation has appeared on the science and technology front in Kansu and our science and technology work has begun to enter a new stage. Party organizations at all levels must specifically strengthen leadership over science and technology work. The leading comrades at all levels must fully understand the importance and urgency of modernizing science and technology, stand on the frontline of the great movement of scientific experimentation and persistently grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously." [end recording]

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KANSU DAILY Editorial

HK071000Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[KANSU DAILY 3 February editorial: "Strive To Catch Up With and Surpass the Progressive Levels at Home and Abroad and March Towards the Modernization of Science and Technology-- Warmly Greeting the Victorious Conclusion of the Kansu Science Conference"]

[Excerpts] The Kansu science conference has victoriously concluded. This conference was a "meeting of heroes" on the science and technology front in Kansu and was of unprecedented scale since the establishment of the PRC. It was an oath-taking event for further organizing the people of Kansu and the science and technology workers to march toward the four modernizations. We hereby warmly greet the complete success of this conference and extend our great respect to the representatives of progressive collectives and individuals who attended the conference. After they have returned to their work posts, we hope that they will win still greater success in the march toward the modernization of science and technology.

"Strive to build Kansu into an industrial base which has a consolidated agricultural foundation, has nonferrous metals and a petrochemical industry as the principal features and has coordinated development of agriculture and light and heavy industries before 1985; and on this foundation, realize the four modernizations by the end of this century." These are targets which the first plenary session of the Fifth Kansu People's Congress put forward to the people in Kansu. In order to realize this grand target, science and technology work in Kansu must be a pioneer, and there must be high-speed development. They must concentrate on the progressive levels at home and abroad and strive hard to catch up with and surpass them.

In order to do this, the key link lies in further strengthening the party's leadership over science and technology work. With the stimulation of this Kansu Science Conference, party organizations at all levels in Kansu must unify their understanding, seriously implement the spirit of the circular of the CCP Central Committee on convening the national science conference, put scientific experimentation and technical revolution in an important place on the agendas of the party committees and raise it to the level of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and specifically achieve grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously.

While studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, leading cadres at all levels must study natural and technical sciences, gradually master the law of science and technology work, and be promoters and leaders of scaling the heights in science and technology. We must also practice integrating full-time teams with mass movements, leaders and specialists with the masses, and popularization with enhancement. The full-time science and technology teams must assume the responsibility of catching up with and surpassing [the progressive levels at home and abroad] and bring into full play their backbone roles in marching toward the modernization of science and technology.

The colleges are an important army in scientific research. They must integrate scientific research with education, achieve more results and quickly produce talented people. Factories, mines and other enterprises and rural communes and brigades must fully mobilize the activism of the workers and peasants, organize and support them in vigorously developing technical innovation and revolution and scientific farming, and advance the mass movement of scientific experimentation in a soundly based way. The middle and primary schools in Kansu must adopt effective measures and do a good job of the fundamental tasks of cultivating a force of working class scientists and technicians which is both Red and expert. The science and propaganda departments in various localities must vigorously popularize science and technology and create a trend of loving, talking about and applying science in Kansu.



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In grasping scientific research, we must vigorously do a good job of grasping both applied sciences and fundamental scientific theory. Various scientific research units should have their own emphases in accordance with their own situations.

#### ACADEMICIANS PROMOTED AT SHENSI RALLY

HK031350Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] "The Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a rally on 28 January on appointing professors and assistant professors of colleges in Shensi. The decision to promote 58 people to the posts of professors and assistant professors was announced and received the warm welcome of the participants. "Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Tse, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Wang Lin, Secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee; and Comrade (Kao Ming-yueh), Standing Committee member of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, attended the rally. Also present at the rally were responsible persons of the Shensi CPPCC Committee, various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus concerned and various colleges, and the representatives of the staff and teachers, totaling 700 people."

Comrade (Lin Wei-lung), deputy director of the Shensi Culture and Education Office and head of the leadership group of the Shensi Education Bureau, read the list of names of the newly promoted professors and assistant professors. Three persons were promoted from assistant professor to professor and 46 persons were promoted from lecturer to assistant professor.

Comrade Chang Tse, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally. He encouraged the teachers, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, work hard in studying politics, penetratingly conduct research in their specialities and make still greater contributions to striving to catch up with the world's advanced science and technology levels and to quickening the realization of the four modernizations.

#### SHENSI COUNTY HOLDS COLLECTIVE MARRIAGE CEREMONY

HK031415Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 3 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] On 22 January, 140 young couples held a collective marriage ceremony in Kaoling County. Due to the confusion caused by the gang of four in recent years, feudal customs and bourgeois ideas have to some extent come to the fore on the question of marriage. These included presenting gifts, holding lavish wedding banquets and conducting arranged marriages. This put great economic pressure on the masses and also imposed an ideological burden on them.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Kaoling County CCP Committee has resolved to grasp destroying the old and establishing the new, holding thrifty weddings and conducting education in late marriage as a major matter. They thus decided to hold a large collective marriage ceremony before the spring festival and assigned a deputy secretary to organize it. They also conducted propaganda in a big way to create public opinion for this ceremony.

"This new form of marriage has found great favor with the people. At present, the whole county is debating this event. The masses have praised it as an excellent way to destroy the old and establish the new." Some old people were extremely happy when they heard about it. Some people calculated that this collective ceremony had saved at least 30,000 yuan and 50,000 catties of grain for the county.

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